

# *The* MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

Major Edwin N. McClellan, U. S. Marine Corps, Editor

Vol. VII.

SEPTEMBER, 1922.

No. 3.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

**THE MARINE CORPS ASSOCIATION**

227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editorial Office: Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

**ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00**

Entered as second-class matter, July 26, 1918, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized November 23, 1918.

# NAVY CORPS GAZETTE

Published by the Navy Department, Washington, D.C.  
Under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy

Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1, 1917  
Price, 10 Cents

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## THE MARINES AT GETTYSBURG

BY CAPTAIN JOHN H. CRAIGE, U.S.M.C.

A REVIEW by the President of the United States in the classic White House grounds in Washington and an historical reproduction of Pickett's Charge on the battlefield of Gettysburg, witnessed by one of the largest and most distinguished audiences ever present at a military exercise, were the salient features of the annual Field Exercises of the Marine Corps East Coast Expeditionary Force, Commanded by Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, held June 19th to July 12th. These were the highest of the high lights, but there were many other events and occurrences which served to attract and maintain interest and to occupy the minds of those who took part. There were military exercises of the most elaborate extent and varied form; drills, exercises and exhibitions by infantry, artillery, air forces, engineers and communication troops, there were local entertainments and receptions by officials and citizens of communities through which the force passed, and, in the way of recreation, there were baseball games and boxing matches at frequent intervals, while moving pictures were exhibited nightly in open-air theatres.

The exercises were held for the double purpose of training the troops of the East Coast Expeditionary Force in work in the field and attracting the attention of the public to the work of the Marine Corps and its value to the Nation. Viewed from both these angles, it was exceedingly successful. Both the officers and the enlisted men of the Force received training while on the march and while in camp at Gettysburg, that they could not possibly have gotten in barracks or in the school-room. Staff officers had an opportunity of seeing a large body of troops in motion in the field, and of learning by personal experience the problems of command, communication and logistics and the methods by which these must be solved. Communication troops were confronted with the necessity for establishing

and maintaining communications, and the whole machinery of Brigade and Force staffs were erected under field conditions and given an opportunity of learning how to function so that troops might be moved and fed without confusion and trouble.

Organization commanders were given actual organizations to command, and regimental and battalion headquarters were given practice in functioning in the field. Company commanders had an opportunity of practicing the art of taking care of their companies and of learning to know their men and teaching them to take care of themselves.

In the field of attracting the favorable notice of the Nation to the activities of the Marine Corps, equal success was achieved. Several thousand columns of newspaper clippings have been received at Headquarters, cut from the papers of cities all over the country, from Maine to California, and articles in magazines are still making their appearance, dealing with phases of the march and the exercises at Gettysburg. On the day following the President's visit to *Camp Harding* at Gettysburg, newspapers all over the country carried front-page stories of the demonstration in his honor and, thereafter, illustrated pages, rotogravure sections, illustrated magazines and the like were filled with pictures of the doings of the Marines, while moving pictures of the exercises appeared on the program of every one of the great weekly moving-picture concerns.

The East Coast Expeditionary Force left Quantico June 19th, on barges supplied by the Navy, and were towed to the Sea-Wall in Potomac Park, opposite the Army War College. Here they disembarked and went into camp in Potomac Park. Their camp for the night was named *Camp Lejeune*, in accordance with the practice of General Butler, of naming the camps on the way in honor of Marine Corps general officers. The Force arrived in Washington before noon and paraded in honor of the President in the afternoon. The Marines of the Force marched from Potomac Park, past the White House Ellipse, up East Executive Avenue, through the East Gate of the White House, past the South Portico, where President and Mrs. Harding, General and Mrs. Lejeune and a distinguished gathering watched them file in review. Observers declared that this is the first time that troops have passed in review through the White House grounds since the Civil War.

On the morning of June 20th the Force hiked from Washington to *Camp Neville*, near Gaithersburg, Md., a distance of about twelve



miles. On the following morning the march was resumed to *Camp Richards*, a distance of a little more than twelve miles. Here the detachment halted a day and baseball games were played with American Legion teams of Gaithersburg and Ridgeville. On the following morning the march was resumed to *Camp McCawley*, near Ridgeville, Md., a distance of fifteen miles, and the following day thirteen miles was covered to *Camp Feland* at Frederick, Md.

The Marine Force was received in state by the Mayor and the City Council at Frederick and were urged to remain in camp over Sunday. General Butler decided it was impossible to do this, however, and continued, the following day, to *Camp Haines*, near Thurmont, Md., a distance of eighteen miles. On the following day the final hike of fifteen miles was made to *Camp Harding* on the Gettysburg battlefield, just at the base of the Virginia Monument.

The period between their arrival on June 26th and July 1st, when President Harding was scheduled to reach the camp, was spent in making camp and preparing for the exercises, as well as in training the officers and enlisted men of the detachment in their military duties in the field. On Saturday, July 1st, President Harding arrived by automobile, en route from Washington to Marion, Ohio, on his first trip home since his election.

In his honor the historic presentation of Pickett's Charge was first given. More than two thousand Marine infantry enacted the part of Pickett's division and the reënforcing troops and Marine artillery represented the Confederate and Federal gunners. No effort was spared to render the picture historically accurate. Uniforms were modified to resemble, as much as possible, those of the men in gray who took part in Gettysburg's memorable struggle. Huge clouds of smoke helped to make the affair realistic and veterans of the Blue and Gray, who took part in the original battle, united in applauding the accuracy of the spectacle. President Harding pronounced himself delighted and all of the guests at the affair, including the governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, a large number of congressmen and senators, the representatives of seven of the Allied Nations and a host of other distinguished guests were high in their praises. The Pennsylvania State Police, who were in charge of the arrangements for the crowd, estimated that more than a hundred thousand spectators were present and that there were nearly ten thousand automobiles parked in the vicinity of the battlefield.

The Marine Force rested on the following day, Sunday, July 2d, and on July 3d, the spectacle was duplicated, while on July 4th an attack was staged such as would be delivered by a modern army against the positions which Pickett's men failed to take. On July 6th, camp was broken and the return march started, and on July 12th, the force reached Washington, where they again paraded prior to embarking for the return trip to Quantico.

A feature of the exercises was the splendid work of the Marine Aviation squadron which carried scores of passengers and several tons of freight, rendering it possible at all times to travel from the Force to its base at Quantico in less than an hour. In all, the aviation squadron put in 453 hours actual flying time and covered a distance of about 38,500 miles. Only one accident marked the exercises, the death of Captain George W. Hamilton, who was killed when his plane crashed on the Gettysburg battlefield about half a mile from the High-water Mark Monument.

The engineers also rendered notable service in erecting camps and performing necessary engineering work, while the officer in charge of commissary, permanently endeared himself to the officers of Force Headquarters and all the guests by his efforts in providing the unromantic but indispensable "chow." The communication forces also rendered yeoman service, providing communication by wireless telegraph, radiophone and field telephone, so that Force Headquarters was enabled to keep in touch with Washington and Quantico at all times, even on the march, and was able even to carry on radiophone conversation with flying airplanes, while the radio concerts given on evenings when weather conditions were favorable were a feature of the camp entertainments.

## THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION ACT

BY THE EDITOR

THE Act of Congress making appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1923, was approved by the President on July 1, 1922. That part of the Act under the heading "Marine Corps," reads as follows:

### PAY, MARINE CORPS

Pay of officers, active and reserve list: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for all officers on the active and reserve list—pay, \$3,367,630, subsistence allowance, \$482,000, rental allowance, \$750,000; in all, \$4,599,630.

For pay of officers prescribed by law on the retired list, \$379,047.

Pay of enlisted men, active and reserve list: For pay and allowances of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, as prescribed by law, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders, and including additional compensation for enlisted men of the Marine Corps qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, marksmen, or regularly detailed as gun captains, gun pointers, cooks, messmen, signalmen, or holding good-conduct medals, pins, or bars, including interest on deposits by enlisted men, post exchange debts of deserters, under such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and the authorized travel allowance of discharged enlisted men, and for prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice, and for pay of enlisted men designated as Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks, both afloat and ashore—pay, \$10,817,398, allowance for lodging and subsistence, \$1,048,974; in all, \$11,866,372.

For pay and allowances prescribed by law of enlisted men on the retired list, \$305,938.

Undrawn clothing: For payment to discharged enlisted men for clothing undrawn, \$250,000.

### MILEAGE

For mileage to officers traveling under orders without troops, \$125,000.

### PAY OF CIVIL FORCE

Office of the major general commandant: Special assistant to the major general commandant, \$2,750; chief clerk, \$2,250; clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$972; in all, \$7,772.

Office of the paymaster: Chief clerk, \$2,250; clerk, \$1,500; in all, \$3,750.

Office of the adjutant and inspector: Chief clerk, \$2,250; clerks—one \$1,800, one \$1,600, one \$1,500, one \$1,400, one \$1,200; in all, \$9,750.

Office of the quartermaster: Special assistant to the quartermaster, \$2,750; chief clerk \$2,250; clerks—three at \$1,800 each, one \$1,500, two at \$1,400 each, four at \$1,200 each; in all, \$19,500.

Office of the assistant quartermaster, San Francisco, California: Chief clerk, \$2,500.

Office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Chief clerk, \$2,500; messenger, \$840; in all, \$3,340.

For temporary employees in offices at Marine Corps Headquarters and at Marine Corps posts, \$100,000: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation in excess of \$2,000 per annum.

In all, for pay of civil force, \$146,612, and the money herein specifically appropriated for pay of the Marine Corps shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law as pay of the Marine Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

In all, pay, Marine Corps, \$17,672,599.

#### MAINTENANCE, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, MARINE CORPS PROVISIONS, MARINE CORPS

For enlisted men serving ashore; subsistence and lodging of enlisted men when traveling on duty, or cash in lieu thereof; payment of board and lodging of applicants for enlistment while held under observation, recruits, recruiting parties, and enlisted men where it is impracticable otherwise to furnish subsistence; ice machines and their maintenance where required for the health and comfort of the troops and for cold storage; ice for offices and preservation of rations; \$3,011,519.

#### CLOTHING, MARINE CORPS

For enlisted men authorized by law, \$1,100,000.

#### FUEL, MARINE CORPS

For heat and light for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men, and other buildings and grounds pertaining to the Marine Corps; fuel, electricity, and oil for cooking, power, and other purposes; and sales to officers; \$700,000.

#### MILITARY STORES, MARINE CORPS

For purchase and repair of military equipments, such as rifles, revolvers, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, canteens, rifle slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist-

belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, spare parts for repairing rifles, matchetes; tents, field cots, field ovens, and stoves for tents, instruments for bands; purchase of music and musical accessories, articles of field sports for enlisted men, signal equipment and stores, purchase and marking of prizes for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice; good-conduct badges; medals and buttons awarded to officers and enlisted men by the Government for conspicuous, gallant, and special service; incidental expenses of schools of application; equipment, and maintenance of school, library, and amusement rooms and gymnasiums for enlisted men; rental and maintenance of target ranges, and entrance fees in competitions; procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition and other necessary military supplies; in all, \$400,000.

#### TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING, MARINE CORPS

For transportation of troops, and of applicants for enlistment between recruiting stations and recruiting depots or posts, including ferriage and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; toilet kits for issue to recruits upon their first enlistment and the expense of the recruiting service, \$837,630.

#### REPAIRS OF BARRACKS, MARINE CORPS

For repairs and improvements to barracks, quarters, and other public buildings at posts and stations; for the renting, leasing, and improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia, with the approval of the Public Buildings Commission, and at such other places as the public exigencies require and the erection of temporary buildings upon the approval of the Secretary of the Navy; such temporary buildings as may be erected in pursuance hereof at a total cost not to exceed \$10,000 during the year; \$350,000.

#### FORAGE, MARINE CORPS

For forage in kind and stabling for public animals of the Quartermaster's Department and the authorized number of officers' horses, \$100,000.

#### CONTINGENT, MARINE CORPS

For freight, expressage, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing, bed linen, towels, and other articles of Government property, funeral expenses of officers and enlisted men, and retired officers on active duty during the war and retired enlisted men of the Marine Corps, including the transportation of bodies and their arms and wearing apparel from the place of demise to the homes of the deceased in the United States; stationary and other paper, printing and binding; telegraphing, rent of telephones; purchase, repair, and exchange of typewriters; apprehension of stragglers and deserters; employment of civilian labor and draftsmen; purchase, repair, and installation



and maintenance of gas, electric, sewer, and water pipes and fixtures; office and barracks furniture, vacuum cleaners, camp and garrison equipage and implements; mess utensils for enlisted men and for properly constituted officers' messes; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, quarantine fees, camphor and carbonized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, safes; purchase, hire, repair, and maintenance of such harness, wagons, motor wagons, armored automobiles, carts, drays, motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes, and other vehicles as are required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for official military and garrison purposes; purchase of public horses and mules; services of veterinary surgeons, and medicines for public animals, and the authorized number of officers' horses; purchase of mounts and horse equipment for all officers below the grade of major required to be mounted; shoeing for public animals and the authorized number of officers' horses; purchase and repair of hose, fire extinguishers, carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers; purchase, installation, and repair of cooking and heating stoves and furnaces; purchase of towels, soap, combs, and brushes for offices; postage stamps for foreign and registered postage; books, newspapers, and periodicals; improving parade grounds; repairs of pumps and wharves, water; straw for bedding, mattresses; mattress covers, pillows, sheets, furniture for Government quarters and repair of same; packing and crating officers' allowance of baggage on change of station; deodorizing, lubricants, disinfectants; for the construction, operation, and maintenance of laundries; and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify; \$1,975,000.

In all, for the maintenance of Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, \$8,474,149; and the money herein specifically appropriated for the maintenance of the Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with the existing law as maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps; and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Total, Marine Corps, exclusive of public works, \$26,146,748.

The Act also provided for the following, which are of interest to Marines: \$343,440 for the temporary government of the Virgin Islands; \$18,000 for the maintenance and care of lepers on Guam, including cost of transfer of lepers from island of Culion, P. I.; \$19,000 for work on naval war records; \$520,000 for recreation for enlisted men; \$65,000 for bringing home Marine Corps and Navy dead; \$482,000, to complete the development of the Marine Corps Base at San Diego, Cal.; \$1,200 to care for insane, etc.; and appropriations for care of prisoners and medical care.



## "O'BRADY SAYS ——!"

BY MAJOR GEORGE H. OSTERHOUT, JR., U.S.M.C.

### I

**A**UTHORITIES differ as to the essential attributes necessary to constitute the best type of individual, or even of organized units, in the service. However, a rifle—or any other weapon or instrument, small or great—no matter how excellent it may be in itself, is of little use in the hands of a man unable to use it effectively. Hence, the opinion is practically unanimous that the one "priceless ingredient" of all is that of physical fitness; and it would be exceedingly difficult to even find anyone who would care to debate that proposition negatively. The axiom that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link," is particularly true of the military service; for a weak or defective link, or unit, in the chain of command may prove a fatal fault. It is authoritatively stated that Napoleon was suffering from an obnoxious disease at the battle of Waterloo, and that his physical condition just then had a most important bearing on the outcome of that decisive engagement. And it is undoubtedly true that anything that tends to build up, or maintain, a state of physical fitness is of primary importance to everyone in the service, and more especially to those in charge of the instruction and training of units and individuals themselves.

I feel quite sure that prior to 1917, anyone would have had a most difficult time in convincing me that the science of psychology had any particular bearing on the military training of men. And probably the same is true of many others. But, now I am not only prepared to admit that it has, but I will even go farther and state that I believe that elementary works by competent authorities on that subject, should be included among the books prescribed for professional study by all officers, and especially for those in the junior grades. A military library that does not contain authoritative books along that line is, in my estimation, deficient in a marked degree, because it lacks something of vital importance in the successful training of men, military or otherwise.

When the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines, went to the north of France in July, 1917, it was billeted in the little town of Menaucourt. And when the battalion joined the famous French Chasseurs, on the plateaus adjoining that town, for their first day of joint training, the French officers, almost immediately, expressed their surprise at the way we passed our *rest periods*. For we merely stacked our equipment and fell out to lounge around and smoke; while the French, to the contrary, used such periods largely for a series of games and frolics that seemed to us Americans, while amusing to watch, as rather a childish pastime. Their officers, however, propounded the theory that such recreation not only formed a welcome diversion for the men, but also was an important adjunct in helping them obtain and retain a high standard of physical fitness;—and an adjunct of which the men themselves were not even aware. But we were at first surprised when they suggested that we do likewise; and, then we became vexed when they went farther and insisted we do so. Our first moves in that direction were made rather sheepishly; but soon we were able to see the benefits derived, and became very enthusiastic, including them as a regular feature in our routine training; and, eventually, the idea was introduced in the training back in the United States. But instances have been observed where such things were not approved of; and, others, where the methods were not properly applied. Hence, I am venturing to give a summary of some conclusions formed by first-hand experience, as well as a brief description of the games that proved most popular with the men.

A high fence in the rear of a certain playground in Washington bears across it, in large white letters, the following paraphrase of one of the favorite texts from the Holy Scriptures: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except ye play as little children, ye shall not enter the kingdom of health." And that statement, while exaggerated from certain viewpoints, contains an important measure of truth; for the games for adult use, like those for children, should be wholesome, carefree, and of a nature such as to cause almost the complete absorption of the players, while affording them real interest and amusement; they should be games that do not give unfair advantage to physical size or strength; and such as do not afford an opportunity, or temptation for roughness. In passing, it is well to state that the physical welfare of the officers is also of vital importance; and they, since they are merely human animals, too, are

subject to the same natural laws as the men themselves. In other words, a man is not immune from the operation of any of the laws of health by the mere fact that he happens to be an officer. So games that utilize the officers, as well as the men, are particularly desirable; although, as a rule, it is better for discipline if the officers do not enter games where they are apt to come in too intimate contact with the men, but rather, to have some games among themselves. However, they should not be exempt from the privileges and the benefits of games.

The old saying that *an idle brain is the devil's workshop* is true of the military and naval service, as well as elsewhere, so that anything that tends to keep both mind and body occupied, tends also to promote contentment, and consequently, to improve the moral. Where some particular thing does not only that, but also imparts, besides, strength, agility, and grace to the body, and alertness to the mind, it becomes a thing of primary importance. Now certain games do all of that, besides providing all a welcome, wholesome diversion from the exacting formalities of routine drill.

Yet the mistake should not be made of practically substituting games for drills,—and that has been done, too, in more than one instance. For they should be, after all, only secondary. Moreover, the games should not come at any stated time nor cover any given period; they should be left to the discretion of the unit commander, as he is in a position to best know when the drills are becoming irksome, or when the games have continued long enough to accomplish the desired purpose. If he cannot be trusted that far, then he should be replaced by someone who can be so trusted. The tendency should be avoided of having a large number of organizations, or masses of men, playing all at the same time; games should be, more or less, *family affairs*. Competition should be stimulated between different units up to and including a platoon. This should be achieved by offering prizes or by penalizing losers by assigning them ridiculous stunts to perform. The hopes of making the other fellow appear ridiculous has a very strong appeal to the men!

Playing groups should be kept down to small numbers, so as to have all hands occupied and in the game. Where some one officer, such as the Post Athletic Officer, has charge of such matters, he should confine his endeavors in this line to explaining the games and giving, where necessary, practical demonstrations to the officers assembled in one place; and then leave the application and

use of them to their discretion. For games should only be used when needed, and then should be ones that are suited for the occasion, or needs of the men. They should only be used for short periods of time,—but made *short and snappy*, at that.

Games for service use may be divided, roughly, into three classes: Those suited for outdoor use only; those suited for indoor use only; and those that may be used in either place. But it would be impossible to list them as such, because conditions differ widely and what is true of one place is not applicable to another. Probably the most important ones are those that may be used indoors in inclement weather. The *man on the spot* will have to determine which game is best suited for his use; so I merely list and describe the games that have proven most popular, omitting any recommendation as to their use. I do not include games commonly known to everyone, such as tag, tug-of-war, push-ball, and the like; nor do I include some I consider too rough for use. Where roughness prevails, the spirit of friendly sport is speedily lost. Nor do I give games that serve to keep but a few playing,—those of that nature should be avoided.

## II

(a) "*O'Brady.*" The men are placed in a suitable formation,—usually, *distance to the front*, while the instructor gives a series of sharp, rapid commands from a central position. But only those prefixed by the words, "*O'Brady says—*" are to be obeyed; and all who make the slightest move at an order without that prefix, have to drop out. Sometimes a special prize, or privilege, is given to the winner; or else those falling out are penalized by being called on to perform some ridiculous stunt. It is valuable for teaching men to pay the closest attention to orders given them, and teaches them to promptly coördinate their movements, or muscular control, with what they hear.

(b) "*Mrs. Murphy is dead!*" The men are placed in a formation similar to that described for (a). The instructor calls out loudly, "*Mrs. Murphy is Dead!*" and the men should call back, with force and vim, "*How did she die?*" The instructor replies, "*Like this!*" and quickly assumes some position or pose, which the men endeavor to instantly copy. A whole system of exercises may be run through this way, and ridiculous attitudes introduced that afford considerable amusement. It is claimed this is a very excep-

tional game, in that it affords exercise for all of the muscles of the body, including those of the throat and lungs.

(c) "*Follow me!*" Of American origin. Done similarly to (b), except that no words are called, the men merely trying to instantly duplicate the instructor's move. It is good for testing the merit of small units in competitions.

(d) "*Follow your leader!*" The men follow their instructor in single column while he leads them through various figures. The success is largely dependent on the ingenuity of the leader. One of the best figures is where he executes a spiral circle, making the turns smaller and smaller until he reaches the centre, when he faces about and comes out by making a reverse spiral in the opposite direction.

(e) "*Prisoners' Base.*" After two sides are chosen two parallel lines, about fifty yards apart, are drawn on the ground, and long enough for each side. To the right of one line is drawn a large square, while to the left of the other is drawn a similar figure; these squares are called "jails." Both sides are allowed the fullest freedom of movement, but if one man is touched by one from the other side, he becomes a prisoner and must go inside of the opposite side's "jail," where he must stay until released by being touched by one from his own side,—upon being so touched he is free again. This game is good to cultivate quickness and agility. The side capturing the most men wins.

(f) "*Two (or Four) Deep.*" A circle is formed of about ten to fifteen pairs of men facing inward, and one just behind the other. Two men run around the outside of the circle, one chasing the other with a belt or strap. If the one who is being chased wishes to stop, or to catch one of the others, he suddenly darts in and places himself in front of one of the groups, making it three deep, and the man on the outside instantly becoming "it" and subject to be chased with the strap. He can, however, avoid running by jumping diagonally across the front of one of the adjoining groups, throwing another man out of place. Variations are introduced by different ones jumping to other groups, from time to time, causing several men to be out of place at the same time. It can also be played "Four Deep." The one with the belt passes it to someone else when tired.

(g) "*Stingaree,*" or "*Hot Tail.*" A circle of ten to fifteen men is formed, with the men facing inward, leaning over from the waist, with eyes closed, and, their hands clasped behind them. One man



circulates around on the outside carrying a strap or belt, in his hand which he slips into the hands of one whom he chooses. The one receiving the belt instantly applies it to the man on his right, who can only escape by dashing around the outside of the circle until he reaches his vacant place again. The belt is then passed to another man, and the one passing it steps into one of the places vacated.

(h) "*Mounted Tournament.*" The two units in the competition are lined up in two ranks facing each other at a distance of about five paces. Have one rank in each group mount the backs of its corresponding rank, those on foot clasping the riders' legs under their arms. At a given word each try to dismount the opposite side. The one with the last man to stay mounted wins.

(i) "*Cock Fight.*" Line up the two men in two ranks facing each other, with about five-pace intervals between the men. At the command "Cock fight," each man raises his right foot, bending the leg at the knee, and balancing on the left foot; arms bent at elbows, hands closed and forearms to the sides. At the command, "Fight," each man hops toward the opponent to his front and endeavors to unbalance him. The first to lose his balance, or touching ground with the left foot, is the loser. The use of hands and arms is forbidden. By opposing the various winners, interest is keenly aroused, and a champion determined.

(j) "*Massed Boxing.*" Place one group, wearing boxing gloves, on a large table, or platform (a group of mess tables will also do), and then have the other group, without gloves, endeavor to drag those with the gloves from the table and keep them from returning there.

(k) "*Flag Race.*" Line up the opponents in two rows in single columns and a few yards apart. Give the two men at the head of each column small flags (or handkerchiefs). At the starting signal, the two of them run around their column, clockwise, passing flag to the next man to the rear, who also dashes around the column, and this continues until the last man makes the circuit. The side first through is the winner. The men on the ends of the column should be large and strong, because they act as pivot men, grasping the runners and swinging them around the turns.

(l) "*Jack Knife Race.*" Line up both sides in single column and a few yards apart. Place one man on each side, about forty yards to the front of each column, to act as pivot man. Give the leading men a jack knife, or stone, and at the starting signal they



race to their pivot man and, after turning him, return to the column passing the object to the next in column, who repeats the performance. The side first through wins. A variation is introduced that is both amusing and good exercise, by having the carriers go on all fours with their knees stiff. Another amusing variation is to convert it into a "wheel-barrow" race, using two men each time, one as the "wheel-barrow" and the other as the "operator."

(m) "*Medicine Ball Race.*" Line up both sides in single column, a few yards apart, with the men separated from each other about a yard each, feet spread wide, and leaning over to the front from the waist, the men in lead holding medicine balls. At the starting signal they pass the ball down the column underneath, through the line of legs, the last man grasps the ball, and dashing to the head of the column sends it down again. The first side to finish wins.

(n) "*Leap Frog Race.*" Line up as in (m), and at the starting signal the man in rear starts leap-frogging toward the head of the column, each man taking up jumping as soon as he becomes the end of the line. As each man reaches the head of the column, he takes up the same position as the others. The first side to finish up wins.

(o) "*Stationary Double Time.*" An excellent exercise for indoor use to quicken the circulation and interest.

(p) "*Dead Man.*" Line up each opposing side in double file, facing each other and clasping hands. Have the opposing columns a few paces apart, with an odd man on the end of each column. At the starting signal the odd man throws himself into the trough of hands, holding himself absolutely rigid, with his arms and hands clasped firmly to his side. He is then tossed the length of the column on the arms of his comrades. The first to finish wins. A variation is made by dropping off pairs in turn, who follow the first man, pairing up on the other end. In this case, the side first to pass all of its members down the line wins.

(q) "*Strong Arm.*" Have the opposing sides line up in single ranks, facing each other, clasping right hands, left arm to the side, right foot advanced and braced against opponent's right foot. At signal, and using only the clasped hand, each endeavors to unbalance the other. The one first losing balance, taking a step, or touching anything with the left hand, is the loser.

(r) "*Sawing Wood.*" Line up as in (q). Have men cross arms and clasp opponents' hands. At the signal they start rapid sawing motions of the arms, the object being to tire out the other fellow until he quits. The side that has the most men hold out is declared the winner.

(s) "*Mock Political Speech.*" Borrowed by the present writer from some "stunts" originated by a British Army Chaplain. It is useful to provoke laughter and amusement in a short time. The leader makes a speech—any kind—and calls for applause by pre-arranged signals. It is surprising what amusing results may be obtained by a little ingenuity on the part of the leader.

I first tried it at the 1st Corps Schools, Gondrecourt, France, in the winter of 1917-18. There was mud, slush and frigid water everywhere, besides it still rained. Our spirits were too low to even register. Finally the signal was given, and I gave up trying to hold the rest of the usual morning close-order drill outdoors, and led the company of assorted students to the shelter of the frail hut that sheltered their bunks. The narrow, muddy lane down the centre between the tiers of the roughly made, "double-header" bunks, gave little space for drill or exercises. Shouts of commands were distinctly audible above the sound of the pouring rain, from the other huts packed around us. I decided that something had to be done to restore our drooping spirits and add a touch of humor to the situation, so placing myself where I could easily be seen and heard, I recited:

"Mary had a little lamb (right hand up, feeble applause),

"Its feet were white as snow (left hand up, moderate applause),

"And everywhere that Mary went,

"The lamb was sure to go" (both hands up, tumultuous applause, yells, cat-calls and a general uproar).

Everybody, including myself, forgot their troubles and grouches immediately. Order was finally restored and "Manual of Arms" started with plenty of vim, when officers and orderlies began to arrive on the run through the slush and the mud from all sides: "What's the excitement?" "What's the good news?" "Has peace been declared?" They inquired eagerly and breathlessly. Even the colonel in charge of the drills was among the first to arrive. And the laugh that followed did us all a lot of good.

## PROMOTION BY SELECTION

BY THE EDITOR

BY STILL ANOTHER MAJOR

**I**N considering the various plans of modifying the promotion system of the Marine Corps, it will be well to remember two things:

*First*, the purpose of all changes in the laws governing promotions, retirements, etc., should be to increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps;

*Second*, no law which inflicts injustice or needless hardships on the commissioned personnel will increase efficiency or even maintain it at its existing state, for efficiency largely depends on morale and hardships and injustice will lower morale.

There are several other assertions which we may advance as axiomatic, that is, unnecessary of proof:

- (1) The most capable officers should occupy the highest grades.
- (2) There are certain age limits for each commissioned grade, beyond which the majority of officers can not do good service in those grades.
- (3) No system of retirement will work for the efficiency of the service, which retires on an insufficient stipend, officers who have rendered their country fifteen or more years' faithful service.

With regard to the first of these axioms, promotion by seniority does not, of course, always bring the best officers to the top, but it should approximate that result if there is a method of elimination of the less efficient officers. This is supposed to have been done in the Marine Corps by our examinations for promotion. Most officers will agree that this has not always been the case.

With regard to the second axiom stated above (age in grade of officers), it should be realized that the Marine Corps faces a very serious situation. Many of its officers, though junior in rank, are comparatively advanced in years. The age limits for line officers of the Navy are fifty-six years for captains, fifty for commanders,

and forty-five for lieutenant commanders. No one will deny that the Marine Corps with its constant active field service in the tropics, needs age limits at least as low as the Navy. Yet many of our majors are approaching forty-five years and our junior officers in numerous instances have exceeded forty years. And present prospects of promotion are pathetically slight. In 1921, three lieutenant colonels were promoted to the next higher grade, three majors and six captains. At this rate the junior major would be forty years in his grade.

"A Brigadier General" in the June GAZETTE has suggested a plan to give officers commissioned as a result of war service a fictitious age, less than their actual age, to compensate them for what he believes would be an injustice should age in grade retirement be adopted. I cannot see the advisability of such a plan. Neither a fictitious age nor fictitious strength of wind and limb would carry these officers over the hills of Haiti or enable them to perform many other strenuous duties which our Corps demands of its officers.

When an officer reaches an age at which he can no longer perform the duties of his grade efficiently, it is not only more just to the service but kinder to the officer concerned to place him on the retired list. In the case of officers promoted for War Service, retirement would in general, work no hardship, for their enlisted service would be counted in arriving at their retired pay. This is especially the case since the new Pay Act went into effect.

In case retirement for age or elimination of the less desirable is adopted, there must be absolute assurance, as stated above, that no officer who has devoted the best years of his life to faithful service to his country (and this includes those who have had fifteen or more years' service) shall be turned out on an insufficient pittance of retired pay. In my opinion the minimum of such pay should be \$2000 a year, and most officers will consider this a low estimate. This question is one which must be solved satisfactorily because there is no factor which would work more harm to morale than the justified fear of being put out of the service when middle-aged on starvation pay.

I believe that if elimination should be adopted, retired pay should be computed as in the case of class B officers in the Army—2½ per cent. for each year of service; if age in grade retirement, the system adopted in the last Army Act of June 30, 1922, to reduce

the commissioned personnel. This provides 3 per cent. per year of service for those who have served twenty years or more, not exceeding 75 per cent. of active pay;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for those who have served less than twenty and more than ten years. Those who have had less than ten years may be discharged with one year's pay. To obtain the minimum retired pay suggested above, the Marine Corps should be put on the same footing as the Staff Corps of the Navy and granted five years' constructive service for officers who entered the service before a certain date.

In dealing with the question of Promotion by Selection (using the expression in the narrow sense and excluding for the moment all related subjects as retirement, elimination, etc.), we must realize that, whatever its alleged merits may be, it is bitterly opposed by the great majority of officers of the Marine Corps. It is therefore questionable whether it would be worth while to ram it down our throats, even if its theoretical benefits be conceded.

There is, however, one point made in this connection by *Brigadier General* which I wish to touch upon. He considers that the Selection Board (if one is established) should go over an officer's whole record, from the date of his original commission. In my opinion that is unfair. Many officers, when young and inexperienced, got into trouble and thereby injured their records, who have since proved themselves extremely efficient and valuable members of the Corps. The Selection Board should be concerned with what an officer is to-day, not what he was fifteen or twenty years ago.

It may not be sufficient to consider an officer's record only since his last promotion. But at the most, nothing should be considered dating more than ten years back, except perhaps in the rare case of bad habits continuing throughout his service. These considerations apply also, of course, to the proposed Board of Review of Records of Officers.

Taking everything into consideration, I believe that Plan 3 as published in the March GAZETTE is the best *for the present*. It has the advantage of ridding the Marine Corps of superannuated officers, but at the same time the Board of Review of Records of Officers can provide for the retention on the active list of efficient officers who are physically qualified for the duties of their grades, even if they have passed the age limits of those grades. This provision will safeguard the officers who received their commissions as a result of war service. This plan also has the advantage of



allowing the examining board (or the Board of Review of Records of Officers) to withhold promotion from an officer undeserving of it, without taking the extreme action at present required in the case of officers failing twice, of putting him out of the service on a year's pay. It will be generally admitted, I believe, that in the past a few officers have been promoted whose qualifications were to say the least dubious, because their Boards had no other option except to throw them out into the cold world.

#### PLAN NUMBER SIX

The following tentative draft of proposed legislation was sent out to Commanding Officers as inclosure with the record of the Monthly Conference held in the Commandant's Office on August 4, 1922:

1. That an officer of the Marine Corps on the active list below the grade or rank of colonel, shall not be promoted or advanced in grade or rank unless the Marine Examining Board in his case certifies that there is sufficient affirmative evidence to cause the Board to come to the conclusion that he is fully qualified morally, physically, and professionally for the higher grade or rank.

2. That a Marine Examining Board, consisting of seven or more members in addition to the medical members, is empowered to find a candidate not qualified professionally, including general efficiency, for promotion or advancement in grade or rank without according him the right of appearance or of challenge of members.

3. That the period after failure to pass a satisfactory professional examination at the expiration of which an officer is required to be reexamined in case he in the meantime again becomes due for promotion, is hereby changed from six months to one year.

4. That any officer who is found not qualified professionally for promotion or advancement upon reexamination after the expiration of the prescribed period of one year shall, in lieu of honorable discharge from the Marine Corps, remain in the grade or rank actually held by him and shall thereafter be ineligible for promotion or advancement. Any such officer so ineligible for promotion or advancement by reason of not being found qualified professionally for promotion may be retired on his own application in the discretion of the President at a rate of pay equal to two and one-half percentum of the active duty pay for each year of service, but the annual retired pay shall not exceed seventy-five percentum of the



active duty pay such officer was entitled to receive while on the active list; and any such officer ineligible for promotion shall be retired at the above described rate of pay upon attaining the ages in the various grades and ranks as follows: Lieutenant colonel, fifty years; major, forty-five years; company officers, forty years.

5. That field officers of the Marine Corps shall be retired on attaining the age of sixty years and company officers on attaining the age of fifty-five years, at a rate of pay equal to seventy-five per centum of the active duty pay such officers were entitled to receive when on the active list.

6. That officers of the Marine Corps who, upon examination for promotion, are found morally disqualified by the Marine Examining Board, the findings of which have been duly approved, shall be discharged from the Marine Corps with one year's pay. Hereafter the moral examination will precede the physical examination.

#### PLAN NUMBER SEVEN

Sec. 1. Hereafter, boards of Marine Officers, to be known as Suitability Boards, shall be convened annually, and at such additional times as he may consider necessary, by the Secretary of the Navy, to consider the suitability for promotion of such number of the senior officers in each grade and rank of the Marine Corps as may appear necessary to the convening authority. The procedure of such boards shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Act and with instructions contained in their precepts not inconsistent therewith.

Sec. 2. A board to consider the suitability of officers in any specified grade, or grades, and (or) ranks shall be composed of not less than three members, who shall each be senior in rank to the officers to be considered, and of one officer as recorded. The senior member shall act as president of the board.

Sec. 3. Taking the senior officer of the grade and (or) rank first under consideration, a Suitability Board shall carefully weigh all the pertinent factors in the case and then come to a decision as to whether, in the opinion of the board, he has demonstrated that he possess the character, ability and professional attainments which he should possess to warrant his promotion to a rank or grade which will call for increased responsibilities and superior attainments. The decision of the board will be recorded and the board will then proceed in like manner with the case of the next senior officer in

turn until it shall have reached a favorable decision in a number of cases equal to the number specified in its precept.

Sec. 4. There shall be entered in the record finally a list in order of seniority, of those officers which the board shall have decided are suitable for promotion.

Sec. 5. Each member of the board shall certify on honor that he has considered the case of each officer named in the record and that his votes have not been influenced by favoritism or partiality, but have represented his honest contribution to the decision of the board. The certificate, in writing, shall be entered in the record following the final list prescribed in the preceding section and shall be signed by the members. The record shall be attested to by the signatures of the president and the recorder.

Sec. 6. After (*date*) no officer of the Marine Corps shall be promoted to any higher grade or rank, unless the last preceding Suitability Board which considered his case shall have listed him as suitable for promotion, in the manner provided for in this Act, and any such officer, for promotion purposes only and while not listed as suitable for promotion, shall be deemed to be junior to those officers of his grade and (or) rank who shall have been listed as suitable for promotion.

Sec. 7. In the case of any officer whose suitability for promotion shall have been considered by not less than two successive boards as provided in this Act, and who has not demonstrated suitability for promotion, as determined by the decisions of such boards, such officer shall, on his own application, be placed on the retired list by the President with retired pay equal to two and one-half per centum (three per centum in the case of an officer who has twenty or more years of service, or who is forty-five or more years of age) of his active duty pay for each year of service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, but not to exceed seventy-five per centum of his active duty pay in any case: Provided, That any such officer of less than ten years' service shall not be so retired but may, on his own application, be honorably discharged with one year's active duty pay.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal existing laws relating to promotions and retirements in the Marine Corps or as amending the same except as specifically provided in the next two preceding sections of this Act, but the procedure herein prescribed shall be in addition thereto.

## THE MARINE GUARD

BY JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the  
United States to China*<sup>1</sup>

THE Marine Guard is here to enable the Legation, whatever troubles may arise or threaten outside the compound; to do its work in peace and safety, and the Legation represents the United States to China, so the Marine Guard presents to the view of the people of Peking a sample of our armed forces.

The men of the Marine Guard may be regarded as a specially favored group. They are given the opportunity of seeing from the inside, one of the oldest and most interesting cities in the world—the capitol of the most populous country and of one of the largest. Everything is unlike what we are accustomed to at home; walls, temples, palaces, houses, the farms outside, the means of transportation, the food and clothes of the people, the colors that greet the eye, the sounds that strike the ear, the smells (oh, the smells!) that offend our nostrils—everything is unlike what one finds in America, or indeed anywhere else in the world. That the men of the Marine Guard are in daily contact with this wonderful old city and surrounding country is a privilege which every intelligent American would fain share with them.

With this privilege, which travelers and sight-seers most envy, the men of the Marine Guard are afforded the rare opportunity of teaching the Chinese what Americanism means. These people know nothing of America. To them it is the mere name of something remote, unknown, meaningless; they read nothing of it, they hear nothing of it—in one way only will they learn of it; to the people of Peking, the Americans residing here, and notably our disciplined armed forces, interpret America. It is for the Marine Guard to interpret their own people right to the Chinese. Is America just, kind, considerate of the rights of others? So must we be. Is America the land of chivalry for men and compassion for the weak,

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from *The Legation Guard News*, August 4, 1922.

helpless and suffering? These qualities you must exhibit in your relations with the Chinese.

Men of the Marine Guard, I rejoice in every undertaking or recreation which tends to make your lives in this crowded land of people with their foreign ways and language, more interesting and agreeable; work does that, so do sports and play. Reading will also afford you pleasant hours, and perhaps some of you will seize this opportunity to read and learn something about China. I compliment you on your excellent library, with its store of books, magazines and newspapers, and now you are issuing a weekly news journal of your own. Why not? There are many things of special interest to your group which such a paper can properly publish, and it will help to strengthen that common life and spirit which the French call *esprit de corps*. I hope also it will encourage your members individually to try their hand at writing for its columns. This will aid the newspaper.

May it live long and prosper.

## FROM 1783 TO 1798

BY MAJOR EDWIN N. McCLELLAN, U.S.M.C.

THE Treaty of Paris completed peace at the end of our Revolutionary War in 1783, and in two years the United States was completely disarmed. Not one public armed vessel was owned by the new Republic. The Articles of Confederation authorized a navy, but since no real necessity for one appeared to exist, efforts to establish one were not made. The Barbary corsairs exhibited an intention of interfering with our merchantmen in the Mediterranean, but the United States apparently hoped to solve that problem by some method other than by expending the national income upon naval armament. Despite the defective political organization of our country at that time a national navy would have been created if public opinion had voiced a desire. Several of the states, with the consent of Congress, however, owned small cruisers, and the Bluejackets and Marines serving on these vessels preserved the historical continuity of the naval service.

The Constitution became effective in 1789, and on April 30th of that year George Washington took the oath as President.

On August 7, 1789, the Department of War was legislated into existence. This department administered all matters pertaining to war, whether they were Army or Navy or Marine affairs. There was no Navy Department.

It was under the direction of the Secretary of War that the first effort, after the Revolution, was made to form a navy. Possible hostilities with the four Barbary States (Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli) caused estimates to be prepared, in 1791, for two vessels of war. These estimates allowed for Marines. The Revenue Cutter Service was organized in 1790, but for several years its vessels saw service only along our coast.

In 1794, impelled by the hostile attitude of Algiers, Congress authorized eight frigates on the condition that they should be abandoned if peace was had with Algiers. Congress provided that these frigates should carry Marines. The treaty of peace with Algiers was concluded in 1795 and the construction of these vessels was halted. For a time at least matters in the Mediterranean were



settled. A treaty, without express reference to tribute, was arranged with the Emperor of Morocco in 1787. We purchased immunity from Algerine attacks in 1795 with a treaty promising annual tribute. In 1797, a treaty with Tripoli provided that "no pretence of any periodic tribute or farther payment is ever to be made by either party." Satisfactory arrangements with Tunis were established by the treaty of 1797-1799. The signing of all these treaties, of course, were induced by "presents," on our part to the barbarians. Such treaties were as futile as they were iniquitous and the United States continued to receive *demands* for "gifts" which in most cases were sent on. We inherited this part of our foreign policy from Europe. Viewed in the light of conditions in 1795, there was no national dishonor or violation of national ethics in a State paying tribute to the Barbary States. The idea that the United States should pay tribute was as just and virtuous in the public opinion of the Barbary Coast then as the reverse idea is in our minds to-day. These Barbary States claimed title to the seas lapping their shores. They felt that the right to exclude from these waters was equal to their right to exclude from their land territory. It was in the nature of a tariff for revenue, rather than as tribute, that they demanded payment for entering these seas.

We had disarmed after the Revolution and then potentialities in the Mediterranean had caused us to start naval preparations. Before these preparations had matured diplomacy and tribute-bearing permitted us to again disarm. Then came friction with France and in 1796, Congress directed that three of the eight frigates authorized in 1794—the *United States*, *Constitution*, and *Constellation*—be completed. Each of these three vessels carried a guard of Marines commanded by a lieutenant. The strength of the detachments on each of the first two vessels was 58 Marines, and on the latter, 46. Thus in 1797 there was an authorized strength of three Lieutenants of Marines and 162 enlisted Marines.

The *United States* was launched in July, 1797, the *Constellation* in September, and the *Constitution* in October. Some of the personnel of these vessels, including Marines, were serving on board before they were launched. The records are not clear as to the earliest date that Marines reported on these vessels, but we know that they were serving on board the *United States* as early as January 3, 1797.

After these three frigates were launched many other vessels were



secured, as war with France seemed imminent and Marines served on all of them.

The archives have so far only inadequately divulged the names of the Marine officers commissioned and the Marines enlisted during the period prior to July 11, 1798. They do show that a Marine officer—probably Bartholomew Clinch—was appointed Lieutenant of Marines for the *Constellation* on March 16, 1798; Daniel Carmick for the *Ganges* on May 5, 1798; James McKnight for the *Delaware* on June 15, 1798; Lemuel Clark for the *Constitution* on July 6, 1798; and Richard Harwood for the *Baltimore* on July 11, 1798. Unquestionably other Marine officers were appointed prior to the date when Congress authorized the Marines to have a Corps organization. Certainly one was appointed for the *United States*.

While there were hundreds of Marines enlisted during this pre-corps period, the records of the names and other information of all except twenty-one have disappeared. Their names are as follows:

Jacob David, enlisted May 21, 1798; John Woods, enlisted May 21, 1798; William W. Thomas, enlisted May 23, 1798; David Walker, enlisted May 23, 1798; John Ottey, enlisted May 23, 1798; William Fager, enlisted May 25, 1798; John Harn, enlisted May 25, 1798; Johnson Fletcher, enlisted May 28, 1798; Stacy Thomas, enlisted May 28, 1798; John Garrison, enlisted May 29, 1798; Thomas Coyle, enlisted May 30, 1798; William Greenleaf, enlisted May 30, 1798; Richard Young, enlisted June 1, 1798; John Young, enlisted June 1, 1798; John Rozert, enlisted June 1, 1798; Gilbert Tice, enlisted June 1, 1798; John Haley, enlisted June 1, 1798; William Macentive, enlisted June 25, 1798; William Keogh, enlisted June 30, 1798; Thomas McAnulty, enlisted June 30, 1798; and James Carnican, enlisted July 2, 1798.

All of these enlistments were for one year with authority allowed for extending the period and the enlistment papers used were those provided for the Army, with proper corrections made to suit the Marines.

At the top of the enlistment paper is an eagle with a shield on its breast with what apparently seems to be a bow grasped by the right foot and a sheaf of arrows grasped by the left foot. The wings are wide spread and a curving pennant grasped in the mouth contains the words *E Pluribus Unum*. The papers read as follows:

"I *James Carnican*—do acknowledge that I have voluntarily enlisted myself to serve One Year in the Marine Service of the United States unless sooner discharged; upon the terms mentioned in the Act passed the first day of July, 1797 entitled An Act providing a Naval Armament & at the pay of Six Dollars a month and that I have had read to me the rules and articles of the Navy against mutiny and desertion.

"Witness My Hand, this  
Second day of July 1797  
in the presence of  
*Lewis Albertus.*"

*James Carnican.*

"I *James Carnican* do solemnly Swear to bear allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States of America, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of the Navy.

Philadelphia City

*James Carnican."*

Sworn before me this  
3d day of July 1798  
*Alex Tod*  
One of the Alderman

The Marine officers were appointed to serve on particular vessels and included in the letters notifying them of their appointments were directions to recruit their guards. The letters were lengthy and contained complete recruiting instructions.

Lieutenant James McKnight, on the day he was appointed, opened a "house of rendezvous" to recruit his guard for the *Delaware*. The other officers did likewise in the cities where their ships were stationed. The ship surgeons examined the applicants to see that they were "well organized, healthy, and free from scorbutic or consumptive affections."

When the enlistment was completed the Marine officer made a return to his commanding officer and to the Secretary of War. The commanding officer of the ship supplied money for expenses.

The monthly pay of the lieutenants was \$26.00; the sergeants and corporals \$10.00; the drummers, fifers and privates \$9.00. Thus the monthly Marine payroll of the *United States* and *Constitution* was each \$554.00 and that of the *Constellation* \$444.00.

In recruiting, the officer was prohibited from using indirect methods to inveigle men into the service, such as enlisting a drunken

man or to swear-in an applicant until twenty-four hours had elapsed from the time he had signed his enlistment.

A height of five feet six inches was required, except for musics, and the successful applicants had to be between the ages of eighteen and forty years. To become a Marine a man had to be healthy, robust, physically sound, and of a build to support the fatigues and acquire the honors of a soldier. No negro, mulatto, or Indian could be enlisted. The conditions required for the enlistment of foreigners were so severe as practically to exclude them. A vagrant or transient person was enlisted at the risk of the recruiting officer who was liable for all expenses if such a man deserted.

The uniform worn by these Marines was prescribed by Secretary of War James McHenry on August 24, 1797. The officers wore long blue coats, red lined, with long red lapels, standing collars, slash sleeves with red cuffs, skirts, and pocket flaps; red vests and blue breeches. The coats were lavishly trimmed with buttons of yellow metal carrying a foul anchor and an American eagle. Nine buttons appeared on the lapels, one on the standing collar, and three on the slash sleeves.

Lieutenants commanding a guard wore a gold epaulet on the right shoulder, and the junior Marine officer, if there was one, wore his gold epaulet on the left shoulder. In full-dress the Marine officers wore cocked hats with black cockades, and small yellow-mounted swords. The order stated that swords for undress uniform would be prescribed at a later date.

The enlisted Marines wore plain, short coats of blue edged and turned up with red, common small naval buttons, a red belt, red vest, and blue pantaloons edged with red. In summer they wore white linen overalls.

These Marines formed the nucleus around which the Corps was formed when authorized by Congress in July, 1798.

At this point it might be well to state that from August 7, 1789, to April 29, 1798, naval affairs, including those of the Marines, were administered by the Department of War; from April 30, 1798, to July 11, 1798, directly by the Secretary of the Navy; and from then until now by the Secretary of the Navy through the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

John Adams took office as President in 1797.

With the separation of the super-Department of War on April 30, 1798, into its two natural divisions—the War and Navy Depart-

ments—there came an effort to gather the Marines into an organization. When Congress authorized the creation of the Navy Department, that department did not expressly take over from the old War Department jurisdiction over the Marines. In view, however, of the fact that the affairs of the Marines had always been conducted by those in charge of naval affairs, and the Marines at the time were serving at sea, the question was never raised as to the legality of the newly organized Navy Department assuming jurisdiction over them.

Probably the first suggestion after the Revolution of having an organization of military men to perform the duties of Marines was made in a letter dated April 9, 1798, to Congressman Samuel Sewell by Secretary of War James McHenry. This was while the Navy and Marines were under the jurisdiction of the War Department. In recommending, among other increases, a regiment of infantry, he wrote that "to render the regiment of infantry as useful as possible, it is proposed that the men should be enlisted in double capacity of Marines and Infantry. By an arrangement of this kind and having the men stationed at the principal seaports, they will be always ready to put on board such vessels as want them; and when not so wanted will serve to defend the coast, work upon the fortifications, or in dock yards, and guard the public property from thefts or embezzlement."

This recommendation was not adopted but probably influenced greatly in bringing a Marine Corps into existence a few months later. It was to Mr. Sewell that this recommendation was made and it was his committee that expressed an opinion to the House on May 22, 1798, that "important advantages would be obtained by an arrangement in one Corps, of the Marines who are, or shall be, engaged in the service of the United States, and by annexing them to the existing military establishment; particularly, as it would afford the means of order and economy, in which a number of minute detachments are liable to be very deficient; and as thereby the detachments, which will be occasionally on shore, will be kept in proper discipline, and may be rendered useful in the fortifications, or elsewhere, as the public services may require."

Having expressed this opinion the committee recommended the following resolution:

*"Resolved, That, in addition to the present military establishment, there shall be raised a battalion, to be called the Marine Corps,*

to consist of a major, and suitable commissioned and noncommissioned officers, five hundred privates, and the necessary musicians, including the Marines now in service; and the Marines which shall be employed in the armed vessels and galleys of the United States shall be detachments from this Corps."

This resolution was discussed by the House on May 28th. Mr. Gallatin asked how many Marines would be wanted on board the naval vessels. He was informed that the *Constitution* and *United States* would each require 50 Marines; the *Constellation* 48; each of the two 22-gun vessels, 25; each of the two 20-gun vessels, 25; each of the eight 16-gun vessels, 20; and each of the ten galleys, 10; a total of 508, exclusive of officers, sergeants and musics. It was also stated that there would be no additional expense attending the change except the pay of a major, and that it would be more convenient to be thus organized than to remain otherwise.

Mr. Varnum wished to know whether the Marines could ever be together so as to enable the commanding officer of the battalion to discipline the corps. He stated it to be his belief that the Marines would be separated in the different vessels, and that there would be no means of getting them together for the purpose. Besides, argued, Mr. Varnum, those Marines who are already in the service, have engaged to serve on board ship and not on land, so that the proposed law would have a retrospective effect on those men, to force them to serve both on land and sea.

Mr. Sewell answered the objections. He stated that he could not promise that the Marines could ever be gathered together and disciplined, but that the Major would superintend the whole, hear complaints, and attend to the recruiting service; that the Major would also have to attend to the fortifications, and relieve the War Office of considerable work; that unless some senior officer be appointed, the Marines would sometimes be on shore solely under care of a lieutenant. Upon the whole, Mr. Sewell believed that much advantage and economy would be derived from passing the Bill. Mr. Gallatin stated that he hoped that when the Bill was prepared, the Corps of Marines would be made a permanent part of the Military Establishment, but subject to the same laws for equipping and keeping the naval vessels in employment. This provision was written into the law and was brought into effect



in 1803 and 1804. A vote was taken and the report was agreed to—54 votes having carried the measure.

The Bill came up for a second reading on May 31st. Mr. Macon made several objections. He said that as the Marines probably would be scattered from one end of the continent to the other, there was no necessity for a field officer. The Bill was agreed to and a third reading set for the following day.

Annals of Congress for June 1st show that "a message from the House of Representatives informed the Senate that the House" had "passed the Bill entitled 'An Act for the Establishing and Organizing a Battalion of Infantry to be called the Marine Corps,' and desired the concurrence of the Senate." The Bill was read on the 1st and on the 4th for the second time. It was then referred to a committee composed of "Messrs. Tracy, North, and Lloyd, to report thereon to the Senate." This Committee reported the Bill with amendments on July 3rd, and it was ordered "that they lie for consideration." Two days later the Senate agreed to the amendments and resolved "that this Bill pass to the third reading as amended." On Friday, July 6, 1798, the Bill was read for the third time and it was resolved "that this Bill pass with amendments." The House agreed with the Senate amendments on July 9th. The Bill became a law on the 11th, when it was approved by the President as "An Act for the Establishing and Organizing a Marine Corps." The complete act reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the present military establishment, there shall be raised and organized a Corps of Marines, which shall consist of one major, four captains, sixteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, forty-eight sergeants, forty-eight corporals, thirty-two drums and fifes, and seven hundred and twenty privates, including the Marines who have been enlisted, or are authorized to be raised for the naval armament; and the said Corps may be formed into as many companys or detachments, as the President of the United States shall direct, with a proper distribution of the commissioned and noncommissioned officers and musicians to each company or detachment.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the pay and subsistence of the said officers, privates and musicians, shall be as follows, to wit: To a major, fifty dollars per month, and four rations per day; to a captain, forty dollars per month, and three rations per day; to a first lieutenant, thirty dollars per month, and three rations per day; to a

second lieutenant, twenty-five dollars per month, and two rations per day; and to the noncommissioned officers, privates and musicians, conformably to the act, entitled "An Act providing a naval armament," as shall be fixed by the President of the United States: And the President of the United States shall be, and is hereby authorized to continue the enlistment of Marines, until the said Corps shall be complete; and of himself, to appoint the commissioned officers, whenever, in the recess of the Senate, an appointment shall be necessary. And the enlistments, which shall be made by virtue hereof, may be for the term of three years, subject to be discharged by the President of the United States, or by the ceasing or repeal of the laws providing for the naval armament. And if the Marine Corps, or any part of it, shall be ordered by the President to do duty on shore, and it shall become necessary to appoint an Adjutant, Paymaster, Quartermaster, Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, and Drum and Fife-Major, or any of them, the Major or Commandant of the Corps, is hereby authorized to appoint such staff officer or officers, from the line of subalterns, sergeants and musics, respectively, who shall be entitled, during the time they shall do such duty, to the same extra pay and emoluments, which are allowed by law, to officers acting in the same capacities in the infantry.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the detachments of the Corps of Marines hereby authorized, shall be made in lieu of the respective quotas of Marines, which have been established or authorized for the frigates, and other armed vessels and galleys, which shall be employed in the service of the United States: And the President of the United States may detach and appoint such of the officers of this Marine Corps, to act on board the frigates, and any of the armed vessels of the United States, respectively, as he shall, from time to time, judge necessary; any thing in the act "providing a naval armament" to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians aforesaid, shall take the same oath, and shall be governed by the same rules and articles of war, as are prescribed for the military establishment of the United States, and by the rules for the regulations of the Navy, heretofore, or which shall be established by law, according to the nature of the service in which they shall be employed, and shall be entitled to the same allowance, in case of wounds or disabilities, according to their respective ranks as are granted by the act "to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States."

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the noncommissioned officers, musicians, seamen and Marines, who are or shall be enlisted into the service of the United States; and the noncommissioned officers and musicians, who are or shall be enlisted into the army of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby exempted, during their term of service, from all personal arrests for any debt or contract.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the Marine Corps, established by this act, shall, at any time, be liable to do duty in the forts and garrisons of the United States, on the sea-coast, or any other duty on shore, as the President, at his discretion, shall direct.  
Approved, July 11, 1798.

Certain provisions of this law were significant. It was a "Corps of Marines," and not an organization made up of regiments, battalions, or companies. The pay and subsistence tables for officers were inserted in the law and did not depend on the Army or Navy rates. The pay and subsistence rates for enlisted men depended on Navy legislation, not Army. A staff, consisting of an "Adjutant, Paymaster, Quartermaster, Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, and Drum and Fife-Major," was authorized; the Marine Corps was placed under the direct orders of the President and the Marines thus became "Presidential Troops;" they were to be a part of the Army or Navy "according to the nature of the service in which they shall be employed." A provision of this law, that in 1803 and 1804 permitted the President to slashingly reduce the enlisted strength of the Corps without reference to Congress, was that reading that Marines might be enlisted for three years subject to "be discharged by the President of the United States, or by the ceasing or repeal of the laws providing for the naval armament." Pensions were also provided for.

For a long time, whether jurisdiction over the Marines was exercised by the Army or Navy, depended on an interpretation of the words "nature of the service in which employed." Many concluded that when ashore they were under the Army, and when afloat under the Navy jurisdiction. This question was an unsettled one until June 30, 1834, when Congress legislated that the Marines were under naval jurisdiction unless detached by the President for service with the Army. This provision was carried into the Revised Statutes on June 22, 1874, as section 1621.

In 1798, and for several years after, Army rules and regulations governed trials of Marine officers by general court-martial ashore. Army officers sat with Marine officers on such courts. Members, junior to the accused, were permitted to sit as members. The first Secretary of the Navy, at least once, in a letter to the Secretary of War, referred to the Marine Corps as "your own regiment of Marines." Army regulations concerning "Barracks and fuel" were held to apply to the Marines ashore. This ambiguous jurisdiction

sometimes proved of advantage to the Marines as was the case when flogging was abolished in the Corps long before it had been in the Navy, due to the Secretary's decision that an Army law applied to Marines. The status of the Corps was really a subject of public discussion and speculation. The first Secretary of the Navy expressed a doubt as to whether the Army should not assist the Navy in the upkeep of the Corps in view of its dual nature. He wrote that "this Marine Corps is of amphibious nature. It is sometimes to do duty on land, sometimes on water. At this moment it is guarding the Magazines."

The organizing of the Marines into a Corps occurred during war, as is shown by the fact that the President approved an Act of Congress that abrogated all treaties and the consular convention with France, four days before he approved the organic Act of the Marine Corps.

Our troubles with France had an early beginning. When we declared ourselves an independent state in 1776 the sympathy France felt for us was exhibited in several material ways. Recognition as a sovereign state was accorded in 1777 and a treaty of alliance and another treaty were entered into. Troops, fleets and Lafayette arrived. The assistance afforded the struggling states by France during our first revolution was probably equal to the aid rendered by the United States to the associated nations in 1918 in that neither the United States in the Revolution nor France in the World War could have been victors, without such assistance.

Louis XVI was King of France and he could little have imagined the terrible effect those "American principles" that he aided during the years 1777-1781, would have on his fortunes in 1789 to 1793, when his grand monarchy was overthrown and he himself was claimed by the guillotine. It was in the exercise of his "divine right" as King that Louis threw the weight of his Army and Navy on the side of the very "idea" which later destroyed him.

The wordless history of those events may be read at Mount Vernon. Hanging in the main hall of George Washington's home is the key of the Bastille, presented to Washington by Lafayette as a "trophy of the spoils of despotism," and because it was the principles of America which had unlocked its gates. As you stand reading Paine's letter below the key, turn your head, glance over your right shoulder, and you will see a large rug presented by Louis XVI to George Washington. Plain and comprehensible. Louis, the represen-

tative of despotic power, added the fuel to the flames of equality and freedom for man which a decade later leaped back across the ocean and consumed him and his divine rights. And so the "deluge," promised by Louis XIV some years before when he exclaimed, "After us the deluge," arrived in 1789.

But the "idea" had no such soil in France as it had in America. Surrounded by enemies, it was submerged. As France emerged from the Revolution she was entangled and strangled by the Old World influences. Wars, intrigues, foreign relations, all obsessed the leaders of New France to the exclusion or mismanagement of those domestic matters so essential to national success and the happiness and prosperity of the individuals.

It was not France alone who brought about war with America, but rather a system of foreign relations practised by France in common with the other European States. The American Revolution against the sinister principles of the Old World continued many years after our treaty of peace was completed in 1783. This struggle with France was a continuation of the same revolt against the same evil principles as in the first war with Great Britain. Our war with France was nothing but the heat generated by the meeting of the "decadent" principles of Europe and the principles called "American" that after struggling down the ages had found an environment in America favorable to their development.

The United States may have made a separate treaty with Great Britain at the end of the Revolution; the alliance treaty of 1778 may not have been observed by the United States; the jealousy of France may have been aroused by the Jay Treaty with Great Britain; the arbitrary actions of "Citizen" Genet in America, the non-observance by France of our declared neutrality, and the treatment of our envoys in France may have aroused antagonism; and a spirit of "superiority" may have ruled France in her dealing with a third-rate power like the United States. All these and any others, however, lead back to the real cause which has been stated.

Late in 1790, President Washington invited attention to the troubled condition of Europe and urged the necessity of strict watchfulness on the part of the United States in order not to become involved.

No serious difficulties arose at this time, but the wars involving Great Britain, France, Spain, and Holland spread to the New World and presented grave problems. A strict interpretation of the treaties



of 1778 would have made us an ally of France and required us to guarantee France's West Indian possessions. In 1793 a proclamation of neutrality, with the word "neutrality" omitted was published; the Republic of France recognized; and a French Minister received. The actions of the French Minister, "Citizen" Genet, aggravated the circumstances. Then France demanded that we pay our Revolutionary debt to her at once instead of by installments, as had been arranged. Genet was recalled in 1794 and better feelings prevailed for a time.

Unsatisfactory conditions between France and the United States returned, however, when the Jay Treaty with Great Britain was proclaimed in 1796. France believed that this treaty conflicted with our treaties with her of 1778. In 1796, the French government enacted the first of a series of decrees which eventually brought matters to armed conflict on the sea in 1798. The X Y Z Commission arrived in France in 1797 and returned the next year without having accomplished anything.

The policy of the French in the Spring of 1798 made even the most hopeful feel that war was perhaps inevitable. Leading citizens believed that the circumstances would force us into war, or at any rate, "compel Congress to own vessels for the protection of our coast and to permit the merchants to arm."

On the 18th of March, President Adams urged Congress promptly to adopt measures for the "protection of our seafaring and commercial citizens" and to prepare for war. On the 26th a committee of Congress, after reciting instances of French privateers taking possession of English and American vessels in our harbors, recommended that the President be authorized to provide and operate "galleys or floating batteries" for the "public safety and defense." On the 9th of April, Secretary of War McHenry urged Congress to authorize twenty vessels and six galleys in addition to the three frigates already authorized. He further recommended that in case of open rupture with France, six ships of the line or frigates should be provided. Congress responded to these appeals with an Act, authorizing twelve vessels, which was approved by the President on April 27th.

Thus our second war came as a direct result of European "divine right of Kings'" foreign policies, their intrigues and their wars interfering with the development of the new American State ruled, as expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution, by "the People."

America was unarmed and desired to live and let live, to help and be helped, when these unwanted wars spread from Europe to America. It was not a selfish economy that produced this desire for peace, but an ideal economy whereby the income of the government might be expended for the improvement and assistance of all the people who formed the government.

On July 7, 1798, President Adams approved an Act of Congress that abrogated all treaties and conventions with France, but avoided an express declaration of war. The Act of July 9th authorized the President to instruct naval commanders to capture armed French vessels. The next day, President Adams, through his Secretary of the Navy, sent out instructions to subdue, seize and take any armed French vessels in the jurisdictional limits of the United States or on the high seas and to recapture American vessels in French possessions.

## THE BATTLE OF BLANC MONT RIDGE

BY THE HISTORICAL OFFICER

(Continued from Last Number)

### AN ADVANCE ORDERED

**D**URING the afternoon of October 3rd, Field Orders No. 36 issued "3 October, 1918—14 hours" were received. This field order reads as follows:

I. The attack on the morning of October 3rd was a complete success.

The 21st Division (French) has passed *Trench d'Essen* and is moving up on our left; another French Division from the 21st Corps is moving to the support of our left.

II. The 2nd Division advances its line to the northwest.

III. (a) The 3rd and 4th Brigades, in the formation employed in the attack this morning, will move forward (hour to be communicated later) from their present positions on the line: *Medeah Fme-Blanc Mont*, in the direction of *Machault (inc.)*; *St. Etienne-a-Arnes (inc.)*.

Upon reaching the General Line: Road Fork about 1 kilometre southwest of *Scay Fme*; Point on *Blanc Mont-St. Etienne Road*, about one kilometre south of *St. Etienne-a-Arnes*, a position of resistance will be established and held. An outpost line will be pushed forward a distance of approximately one kilometre in front of this line.

*St. Etienne-a-Arnes* will be reconnoitered.

The right flank of the 3rd Brigade and the left flank of the 4th Brigade must be carefully guarded.

Combat liaison will be provided between brigades by arrangement between the commanders thereof.

The boundary between brigades will be the general line: Present boundary; Point 63.40.

(b) The 2nd F. A. Brigade will support the movement.

(c) The Engineers will establish an engineer dump in the vicinity of the cross roads at Point 73.11.

IV. \* \* \*

V. The P. C. of the Division will remain at its present location.

### THE FIFTH PASSES THROUGH THE SIXTH

The Fourth Brigade Commander ordered the Fifth Regiment to pass through the Sixth Regiment and continue the advance in concert with the Third Brigade on the right and the French who

were coming up on the left. The Fifth passed through and continued the advance at 7.30 p.m., October 3rd, and immediately met with strong machine-gun resistance, on both front and flanks, north of Blanc Mont. However, the Fifth Marines pushed forward about one and a half kilometres and held on, although subjected to heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. Two enemy counter-attacks were repelled during the night. Two companies of the 1st Battalion, Sixth Regiment, were ordered forward to support the Fifth and cover its left flank.

The Fifth Regiment was in a very exposed position and liaison was extremely difficult. The Fifth finally connected up with the Third Brigade on the right and with the Sixth Regiment in the rear.

(To be continued.)

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### WANTED

The Editor is anxious to secure information concerning the whereabouts of the *original* of the following-quoted message. Until about the time of Captain Hamilton's death it was in his possession, but efforts to locate it have been unsuccessful.

"Nov. 11, 1918,  
9.10 a.m., 29

TO MAJOR HAMILTON:

All firing will cease at 11.00 a.m. to-day. Hold every inch of ground that you have gained, including that gained by patrols. Send in as soon as possible a sketch showing positions of all units at 11.00 a.m. FELAND."

## SERVICE YARNS

BY MAJOR (retired) HENRY W. CARPENTER, U.S.M.C.

ENGLISH AS SPOKEN IN GUAM

**I**N 1899, having been ordered to join a battalion of Marines for service in the newly acquired Island of Guam, my first thought was naturally—Where the devil is Guam? And although I had a very good world's atlas at hand, it took me some time to discover a fly speck in the middle of the Pacific Ocean near which was printed the name I sought.

Guam, I found had been in possession of the Spaniards since Magellan's time, and naturally I supposed that Spanish would be the language of society and commerce, and as I knew little of the Castillian tongue, I procured a small book which promised to make Spanish an easy matter. "Spanish Made Easy, by Orendorf," was its title, and with this in hand whenever my duties permitted, I studiously applied myself during the long transport trip from New York to the Island. As several of my shipmates were fluent Spanish scholars, I kept my business in this respect entirely to myself, for I did not relish the leg-pulling which I felt certain would follow discovery that I was studying languages.

However, close attention to the translation of such sentences in the book as "Have you the green umbrella of my sister?" and "Where is the purple cow of my grandmother?" into Spanish and back again into English, finally produced such nonchalant confidence on my part that by the time we reached Manila, I could ask "How much is it?" or "Please give me a vessel of water," without losing my balance on the linguistic tight-rope.

I, however, kept this all to myself, and it was not until we actually reached the Island that I made so bold as to try out how well it worked.

I had been sent by the Battalion Commander up from the port to the town of Agana, the day following our arrival, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the condition of the old Spanish barracks which the Marines were to occupy, and after the inspection had been completed, I found myself seated in the shade of the



portico of the pallacio awaiting the cow-cart in which I was to journey back to the port.

It was near the middle of the very hot day, and there was no one in sight other than the sergeant of the guard of the native Artillery Company, who was doing guard duty on the island between the departure of the Spanish troops and the arrival of the Americans.

This man was lolling in the shady doorway of the carcel, and it suddenly occurred to me that here was my chance to try a little of my Orendorf on an unsuspecting native.

Had I known at the time that many of these native men had served in American whalers, and believed they had the English, I doubt that I would have undertaken the experiment.

However, I arose and sauntered toward the carcel. As I approached, the sergeant drew himself up to attention and saluted with snap and precision. I returned the salute, and then ventured "*Buenos tardes sarhento*" (Good afternoon, sergeant). "*Buenos tardes senor*" replied the soldier, again saluting. So far so good, and no bones broken, thought I, and emboldened by my success, I concluded to continue the conversation.

Looking around for the purpose of finding some object on which to converse, my eye was taken by a small, black cat, walking across the pavement, and while I did not know the Spanish word for cat (*gato*), I thought I could get by that, as well as by the word *masculino* (male), also at that time beyond my ken. I therefore pointed my finger at the cat, in order that there would be no misunderstanding and addressed the sergeant as follows: "*Sarhento, Cet anamal est a uno hombre?*" (That animal, is it a man?) Without the sign of a smile, but with an evident desire to air his English, which I believe he considered could under no circumstances be worse than my Spanish, he replied: "No, senor, he is a cow." We both understood each other, which was really all there was to it.

#### HOLDING OUR OWN

Several years ago a battalion of Marines was hiking it back from the Bull Run battlefield, where they had been in camp for a couple of days, and though the month was July and a very hot day at that, so anxious were all hands to get back to the Washington Barracks, that they were swinging along at nearly three miles an hour.

Route step was the order of march, and notwithstanding the heat and dust all hands were in a good humor, laughing and talking as they marched.

The battalion was on the Little River Turnpike, and the next town ahead was Fairfax Court-house, but how far ahead was the question, as a different route had been taken on the way out.

"C" Company was at the head of the column, and a red-headed Irish sergeant was the guide. He was very anxious to get to town for various reasons, so as the column coming around a curve in the road met an old gentleman with a black slouch hat, long gray whiskers, white shirt and decolete vest, seated in a buggy which he had courteously driven into the ditch to make way for the marching men, the sergeant hailed him with: "Good-day, Colonel, will you kindly tell us how far it is to Fairfax?"

"Certainly, and with pleasure," replied the stranger. "When you reach the crossroads just at the top of the next hill, you will be exactly three miles from the Cote House." "Thank you, Colonel," said the sergeant, as the column moved on.

Two miles further a small negro driving a couple of young steers to the front wheels of a wagon was met, and asked the same question. Although struggling to maintain control over his young animals, which had run into a fence corner at the sight of the column, the boy found time to shout to the sergeant that they were then and there exactly three miles from the Cote House.

A mile more was reeled off, when a lanky boy on a white mule, was discovered in the shade of a tree, where he had ridden his mount to make way for the "horned Yankees."

He did not at first understand the sergeant's question, but suddenly his face lighted up, and he yelled in reply: "You is just three miles from the Cote House."

"Thanks. Oh! thanks," moaned the sergeant. "Praised be to God, for at least we are holding our own."

## THE CHRONICLE OF THE MARINES

**M**ARCH 18TH.—Lieutenant Colonel James K. Tracy was on special duty in Nicaragua on the Honduran border from February 13 to March 18, 1922.

March 30th.—A letter was sent by the Major General Commandant to the Postmaster General thanking him for his kind letter of the 14th inst. concerning the work of the Marines in guarding the mails.

April 9th.—Captain Cukela and detail had contact with the criminals, Martin Peguero and Tolete, in the Dominican Republic.

### HAITI ELECTS A PRESIDENT

April 10th.—Louis Borno elected President of Haiti by the Council of State.

April 14th.—Q. M. Sergeant Maurice Massey was on detached duty at Tangku, China, from April 14th to 16th.

Sergeant Fred D. Milam was on detached duty at Tangku, China, from April 14th to 19th.

April 23rd.—A detachment of Marines from the Fourth Regiment recovered stolen property in a house at Los Cacaos, D. R., in which criminals had secreted themselves.

First Sergeant Adams, 182nd Co., and nine armed natives had contact with Lolo Peguero, a criminal, in the Dominican Republic.

April 25th.—The "Marine Battalion Asiatic Fleet," Companies A (Olongapo) and C (Cavite), embarked on the *Huron* for duty in China.

Marine Corps Association nine years old.

April 26th.—Sergeant Fred D. Milam, on detached duty at Tientsin, China, April 25th to 26th, and at Chingwangtao, China, from April 26th to May 2nd.

Andres Polanco, a criminal, surrendered in Dominican Republic.

April 27th.—Marines and armed group of natives from Consuelo had contact with Ramon Batia's group of criminals in Dominican Republic. Juanico Batia, cousin of Ramon Batia, was killed.

April 28th.—Lieutenant Snyder and detail of 182nd Co., and armed natives, had contact with Martin Peguero, a criminal, in the Dominican Republic.

April 29th.—First Sergeant Adams, with two Marines from

182nd Co., and two armed natives, had a minor contact with twelve criminals of Peguero's group in Dominican Republic.

About this date an informal organization known as the *Society of the Baltic* was formed. Those who accompanied General Pershing across are eligible. Among the members are Brigadier General Logan Feland and Col. Robert H. Dunlap.

*May 1st.*—Before the Senate Sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations Secretary Denby explained an increase in appropriations and asked for rations as follows: "The House Committee finally decided to allow forty-five cents per day per man as the ration, but they forgot to apply it to the Marine Corps. They had already reduced the ration to forty cents. Then they increased it to forty-five cents, but left out the Marine Corps."

The Iona Island Post Exchange secured a radio outfit for concerts. This is the first Post Exchange to purchase this new form of amusement.

About this time the *Dunlap Challenge Cup* was won by the *Delaware*, followed in order by the *North Dakota*, *Wyoming*, and *Arkansas*. Time, 20 min. 50 sec.

*May 3rd.*—The Sons of the Revolution Cup for the year 1922 was awarded to the *North Dakota*. This cup was first won by the *Pennsylvania* in 1917, but it was not awarded again until 1921, when the *Utah* won it.

*May 4th.*—Rear Admiral L. E. Gregory, before the Senate Appropriations Sub-committee, stated that it was desired to purchase two small tracts of land at San Diego "without which the construction and completion of the Marine Corps Base will be seriously hampered." It was a "triangular piece of ground which cuts into the area over which it is desired to extend our building construction." "A trifle over four acres." It is understood by the Marine Corps to be absolutely essential in order that it will not make a weird-looking construction." Admiral Gregory referred to "another small area over at the easterly side which is a right of way desired in order to have a railroad connection go into base from the main line of track. \* \* \* Unless we can secure that land, that railroad connection will be taken out, and it will therefore be very expensive for us to get our supplies into the Marine Corps Base and into the training station, which is still farther to the west." In both tracts desired there were "probably five acres altogether" and could be purchased for "\$18,000 for both tracts."

The Military Governor of Santo Domingo sent the following

radio to the Brigade Commander: "Accept my congratulations and congratulate for me Colonel Lyman and the officers and men of the 15th Regiment on the successful result of their good work."

First Lieutenant Robert E. Mills, Corporal Harry D. Hill and ten privates were on detached duty at Tungchou, China, from May 4th to 9th.

Ramon Natera and Oscar Ramirez, criminals, surrendered in the Dominican Republic.

*May 5th.*—Captain Alphonse De Carre, on detached duty May 5th and 6th, accompanying Admiral Joseph Strauss from Peking to Tientsin, China, by motor car.

Marine Battalion, Asiatic Fleet, disembarked from *Huron* and proceeded to Tientsin, remaining there until May 11th.

Executive Order No. 740 of Military Governor permits sale of light wines and beer to the Naval and Marine Corps personnel in the Dominican Republic.

*May 8th.*—Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, before the Senate Appropriations Sub-committee, stated that "At Quantico we have 200 acres, which is a model flying station. The cost was \$200,000." Admiral Moffett then asked for "a sum not in excess of \$20,000 for acquiring the site of the Marine Corps flying field at Reid, Va."

Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, accompanied by Brigadier General Charles L. McCawley, Lieut. Colonel Harold C. Snyder and Mr. William W. Trail, appeared before this same committee. General Lejeune asked for an increase in the appropriations to cover the difference between forty and forty-five cents in the rations. He also asked that the V-shaped piece of land and the land for the railroad right of way, referred to by Admiral Gregory, be purchased.

"The other purchase that the Marine Corps is interested in is the purchase of the land for the aviation field at Quantico. About three years ago that tract was rented, and a good many improvements have been put on it, up to the amount of about a half a million dollars. The rental is \$1,800 per annum. That land, by condemnation proceedings, it is estimated can be bought for \$20,000. We have an option for its rental which is good for ten years, which leaves seven years more to run. Of course it is to the interest of the Government to buy the land rather than to continue to rent it."

General Lejeune stated that "we have an option to re-lease annually for ten years, but no option to purchase."



"The project at Quantico," continued General Lejeune, "is of great importance, because it is important for us to know whether our tenure there is going to be permanent or not. Everything we do is based on that proposition. If it is only temporary, from year to year, we cannot improve the place [the flying field] the way we would like to improve it." "The Aviation Station is \* \* \* connected by a bridge with the main station, and it is exceedingly important that the aviation station should continue in that locality, because there we have opportunity to train aviators in connection with field exercises of the Infantry, and our Artillery unit that we have there. They get the finest kind of training. If the aviation field is away off by itself, the men get only the air training, the pilot training; but here they actually manoeuvre with troops, as they did last fall in the campaign in the Wilderness, and as we will do again this year in our summer exercises" [at Gettysburg]. The area of the flying field is "two hundred acres." "We have there to-day, a very beautiful field. All the work is done by the enlisted men; we have no civil employes there at all. All the repairs to planes, and everything that ordinarily is done by expert civilians, is being done by the troops."

General Lejeune urged the acquisition of a rifle range near the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., which would be used by both the Navy and Marine Corps, to replace the Marine Rifle Range about ten miles away.

With reference to the enlisted strength, General Lejeune asked for 21,000. He stated that a decrease to 19,500 would "very seriously cripple the Marine Corps." "We have provided for every man in the Marine Corps a place and he has a job, and if you take off 1,500 men we simply are going to give up 1,500 jobs." After describing the duties of the Marines, General Lejeune continued: "Then we have our expeditionary force, which is a force trained, organized, equipped and held in readiness for any emergency that may arise. That is the most important part of the Marine Corps, and it is practically the reason for the existence of the Marine Corps, to be in readiness when called upon by the State Department or the Navy Department; a body of well-trained troops, organized and ready, for emergency use in time of peace. That does not bring up the question of time of war, at all. That same force would be in readiness for expansion in time of war, and to perform duties if called upon in emergency." "We keep that force at about 3,800

men; 3,000 of those on the East Coast and 800 on the West Coast." General Lejeune stated that if a reduction were to be made, it would be the Expeditionary Force that would suffer.

*May 8th.*—Ramon Batia, Luis Perez, El Morro, Probiterio Echarria, Ramon Mateo, Julio Javier, Elnene Fulano, Luis Martes, Enrique Zorrilla, Luis Matos, Pedro Vaxquez, Nicholas Cuesta, Joaquin Severino, Pedro Nunez, and Episano Evangelista, criminals, surrendered in the Dominican Republic.

*May 9th.*—Bolito Batias, Dominican criminal, surrendered at Hato Mayor.

*May 10th.*—Cecilio de Frias, Dominican criminal, surrendered at Los Llanos, D. R.

*May 11th.*—Marine Barracks, San Diego, won the San Diego Trophy Match held at Mare Island.

Romas Martes, Menuelito Evangelista and Ireneo Morales, Dominican criminals, surrendered at Hato Mayor.

Despatch from Admiral Strauss stated that "The Marines which were at Tientsin have been reëmbarked."

Communication with island radio station established from new shore station and aerial at Sumay, Guam.

Photographs taken of Mt. Tenjo (Radio Hill), Guam, using K-1 film in view camera, by making a film holder out of old ferrotype tins.

*May 13th.*—Martin Peguero, Juan Francisco Guerrero, Guadalupe Mejia (A) Jacagual, Unnito Andujar, Ebarito Ramires, Dominican criminals, surrendered at Vasca, D. R.

Colonel Robert H. Dunlap joined and assumed command of Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China.

Brigadier General Joseph A. Pendleton temporarily assumes command of the Department of the Pacific.

*May 14th.*—The following-named criminals surrendered at Hato Mayor, D. R.: Simeon Peguero, Golitto Nunez, Romardo Sylvestre, Salvador Nunez, Juan Salmon, Quisterio Perez, Eineso Cordero, Muchacho de Leon, Feliciano Gil, Antolin Peguero, Lorenzo Santana, Francisco Graviel, Alfonso Reynoso, Luis Banez, Julio Prito, and Filomena Lorenzo.

*May 15th.*—Three Marines from 187th Co., Higuey Detachment, had contact with Forro Peguero's group of thirteen criminals, in Dominican Republic.

Jose Mota, Dominican criminal, surrendered at Hato Mayor.

Colonel Robert H. Dunlap on detached duty from Peking at Shanghai, China, from May 15th to 18th.

An enlisted men's dance and entertainment was given at Guam by the Marine aviators. It was attended by about 400 guests, including Governor and Mrs. Althouse, all the services and certain native inhabitants.

Louis Borno was inaugurated President of Haiti.

*May 16th.*—Leon Lampara, Andres Cornelia, Bautista Moto, Manuel Derosa, Francisco Ramirez, Luis Echavarria, Faline Ramiro, Pablo Santana, Francisco Ramirez, Agapito Santana, Genaro Rosario, Francisco Santana, and Jesus Mehia, Dominican criminals, surrendered at Hato Mayor.

*May 19th.*—Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 record aerial gunnery practices were completed by all officers and enlisted men of Flight L. This is the first occasion on which aerial gunnery exercises have ever been held in Guam.

Policias under Captain G. H. Morse, PND, made attack on camp of the criminal leader, Olivorio, in mountains near San Juan de la Maguana, Azua.

*May 20th.*—Pedro Mohica, Richardo Santana, Ceclio Lava, Pedro Castro, Caunto Gomez, Desalina Echavarria, Genero Guardanao, Eflix Peguero, Lolo Peguero, Tomas Peguero and Everiano Peguero, criminals, surrendered in Dominican Republic.

#### THE ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA

*May 21st.*—At about 1.00 p.m., May 21, 1922, General Aresnio Cruz, a Conservative, seized *Fort La Loma*, which commands both the city of Managua and the American Marine Barracks at the *Campo de Marte*. The fort was taken by about two hundred revolutionists without opposition on the part of the Government garrison of one hundred and fifty men.

At about 1.20 p.m., President Don Diego Chamorro and his entire cabinet arrived at the *Campo de Marte* and requested permission to remain under the protection of the American forces. This permission was granted and within thirty minutes the families, servants, friends and retainers of the President and his Cabinet arrived inside the Compound.

At 1.15 p.m., the Nicaraguan Under Secretary of War informed Major Marston, commanding the American Marines, that *La Loma* had been occupied by revolutionists. Five minutes later Major

Marston sent word to the leader of the revolutionists by Captain Maurice C. Gregory that any firing on the *Campo de Marte*, the American Legation, or the City of Managua, would make it necessary for the Marines to shell the fort occupied by his forces in order to protect foreigners. Captain Gregory was courteously received by General Cruz, who sent word back that Major Marston's instructions would be observed, but that there might be a little desultory firing by a few of his excited men. Captain Gregory returned at 1.55 p.m.

By 1.30 p.m. the Marines had placed two field pieces, under command of 1st Lieut. Elemer E. Hall, in a conspicuous position on the *Campo de Marte* so that the occupants of the fort, about 850 yards distant, could observe them. These guns were later moved to a position under cover in an orchard, but where they could bear on all exposed sides of *La Loma*. At 1.30 p.m., additional posts were established, and because of the constant firing throughout the city and on *La Loma*, machine guns and automatic rifles were placed at tactical points to protect the Compound in case it was attacked. The entire garrison was on the alert and the Compound completely prepared for any contingency within six minutes after the "call to arms" had been sounded.

The American Minister, with the Secretary of the Legation, arrived at the *Campo de Marte* at 1.40 p.m. He immediately requested the President to issue orders that no firing would be permitted from the portion of the *Campo de Marte* occupied by Nicaraguan troops. This request was complied with, but spasmodic firing by Nicaraguans took place all afternoon. After deliberation, the American Minister sent a letter to General Cruz inviting him to send two representatives to meet two representatives of the government at the American Legation for the purpose of reestablishing order and smoothing out the difficulties. Captain Gregory accompanied by Lieut. Benjamin F. Norwood (M. C.), U. S. N., carried this letter to General Cruz and returned at 3.00 p.m., accompanied by two representatives of General Cruz. The conference occurred at 3.30 p.m., with the four delegates, the American Minister and his Secretary, and Major Marston, present. An agreement was arrived at and signed, whereby the revolutionists would turn the fort over to an American officer by 10.00 p.m. At 8.15 p.m., Captain Thomas E. Bourke received the fort and it was turned over to the government forces at 8.30 p.m.

May 22nd.—Brabdido Trinidad, Cabo Gil, Manuel de Bera.

Augustin Astacio, Vingo Ohala, Merardo Cepia, Tulio de la Cruz, Vicenti Figuero, Paulo de Castro, Elrsio Estetin, Antonio Mertina, Felipe Astacio, Carlo Castillo, Antonio Mejia, Leonso de la Cruz, Emitio Rodriguez, Otatio Astacio, Ernesto de la Cruz, Marsial Gusman, Bitoriano Concepcion, Silvano de Rosario, Tarinto Ramires, Elijo de Mota, Deonicio Marte, Nonofacio Parede, Vocario Majia, Sinencio Mojica, Dominican criminals, surrendered.

*May 23rd.*—Company A, Marine Battalion, Asiatic Fleet, disbanded at Olongapo, P. I.

*May 25th.*—Heraddo Diaz, Tomas Ramon and Felix Ardano, Dominican criminals, surrendered at Seibo, D. R.

The entire Marine Detachment of the *Albany*, consisting of Captain Charles H. Martin and twenty-seven enlisted men on detached duty at the American Legation, Peking, China, from April 28 to May 25, 1922.

#### MARINE BATTALION, ASIATIC FLEET

The Marine Battalion, Asiatic Fleet, was formed on April 25, 1922, for service in China. Company A, consisting of Captain Patrick Guilfoyle, 1st Lieut. Lewis B. Reagan, 2nd Lieut. Chesley G. Stevens and sixty-nine Marines was formed at Olongapo, P. I., and embarked on board the *Huron* on the above date. Company C, consisting of 1st Lieut. William C. Kilgore, 2nd Lieut. Max D. Smith and seventy-five Marines, was formed at Cavite, P. I., and embarked on board the *Huron* on the above date. Major William C. Wise, Jr., commanded the Battalion, in addition to his duties as Asiatic Fleet Marine Officer from the date it was organized until May 4, 1922.

The *Huron* arrived off Chingwangtao, China, on May 2nd, and remained there until the 4th. From May 5th to 10th she lay off Taku Bar. On May 5th the battalion went ashore at Taku and proceeded to the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry Barracks at Tientsin where it remained until May 11th, when it reëmbarked on board the *Huron*.

The *Huron* sailed from off Taku Bar on May 11th and arrived at Woosung (near Shanghai), China, on the 13th. On the 17th, she sailed from Woosung and arrived at Olongapo, P. I., on the 22nd. Company A was disembarked and disbanded the next day. The *Huron* then proceeded to Manila, arriving on the 24th. Company C was disembarked and disbanded on the 25th at Cavite.



*May 26th.*—A flight was made by Major Geiger from Quantico, Va., to Pensacola, Fla., in a DH4B airplane, with 1st Sgt. Benjamin F. Blecher, Jr., as mechanic.

Pedro Martirez, Dominican criminal, surrendered at Hato Mayor.

*May 27th.*—Captain David L. S. Brewster assumed command of the Aviation Squadron, Dominican Republic, relieving Major Alfred A. Cunningham, who was detached to the United States *via* the *Sirius*, on May 26th.

A large bronze tablet in memory of Private Charles A. R. Jacobs, dedicated by Major General Commandant Lejeune, in his office.

Angel Uviers, Aurelio de la Nieve, Ventura Sanchez and Luis Vasquez, Dominican criminals, surrendered.

*May 28th.*—Marine Barracks, Parris Island, won the Elliott Trophy Match held at Quantico.

*May 31st.*—Mata Talma, Ismal Bahia, Juan Mejias, Pancho Nateria, Petain de Castro, Roberto Diaz, Avalardo Guzma, Jose Nejia, Ramon Vibena, Manuel Santana, Chichito Parades, Wenseslao Casada, Jean Peguero, Miguel Mota, Francisco Villabano, Carlos Lopez, Manuel Emilio and Juan Peratla, Dominican criminals, surrendered.

*June 1st.*—Lieut. Colonel Henry C. Davis was detached from Dominican Republic to the United States.

Major Maurice E. Shearer was assigned to duty as Officer in Charge of Recruiting, Headquarters.

A smoker and stag party was held at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, by the Veterans of the 2nd Division, D. C., and vicinity. Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune and Major General Wendell C. Neville were the principal speakers.

*June 3rd.*—Annual national meeting of the *Sojourners' Club* was held at Chicago. Major General John A. Lejeune was elected one of the four trustees.

The Wellwood Club of Charlestown, Md., had as its guests on June 3rd and 4th, 189 men. The guests of honor were Uncle Joe Cannon, Senator David L. Walsh and Representative Joseph Walsh. Mayor of Philadelphia, J. Hampton Moore, acted as Toastmaster at the large dinner on the 3rd. "Major General Wendell C. Neville of the Marine Corps," reported the *Public Ledger*, "explained the limitations placed upon a soldier by military regulations, and then went along and made one of the cleverest speeches of the day."

First Sergeant Birl F. Adams and Private Melvin S. Shaffer of the 182nd Co., 15th Regt., were commended by the Major General Commandant for their splendid conduct in contact with a band of armed Dominicans in the vicinity of Hato Mayor and Dos Rios between April 22nd and 29th.

The Overton Trophy (two-mile special), named in honor of "Johnny" Overton, killed at Soissons, was run at the New York Athletic Club's games.

*June 5th.*—Sergeant Major Edward Dunn (retired), died.

*June 6th.*—The 22nd Anniversary of the raising of the American Flag in the District of Manua, American Samoa. (Ceremonies had been postponed from June 5th.)

*June 7th.*—First Lieut. Frank H. Fleer, resigned.

Major General Neville elected head of the 2nd Division Association.

Lieutenant Basil Hubbard Pollitt graduated with distinction from the Law School of George Washington University. Lieutenant Pollitt won the Blackstone Institute Prize and the Larner gold medal for excellence in standing.

*June 9th.*—Major E. H. Brainard left Bolling Field, Washington, at 8.45 a.m., for his return trip to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. At Augusta, Ga., in taking off the engine failed and in landing, the plane crashed, breaking Major Brainard's left arm and injuring his passenger, Lieutenant R. D. Aldworth, U. S. A.

*June 10th.*—Sergeant Bernard J. Kurtz was highly commended by the Commanding General, Santo Domingo, for the excellent qualities displayed by him in extinguishing a fire that occurred near Fort Ozama, D. R. He, "in spite of smoke and heat, worked himself to exhaustion."

The Bill H. R. 10972, readjusting the pay of the Marine Corps, Navy, Army, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey was signed by the President. Major R. B. Creecy and Captain James F. Jeffords were members of the Joint Service Committee which assisted in getting the bill passed. On June 21st Colonel E. L. Munson, U. S. A., wrote a letter to Major Creecy commending him for his part in the work.

*June 12th.*—The following Marine Corps officers completed the Naval Aviator's course at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., and were designated Naval Aviators: Captain Louis E. Woods, First Lieutenants J. P. Adams, Merritt A. Edson, W. S. Hallenberg, and

Herbert V. Hansen and Second Lieutenants Jay D. Swartwout and J. M. Patton.

The Commanding General, Santo Domingo City, appointed a Board to look into the practicability of changing the preparatory commands and those of execution in the Infantry Drill Regulations in use by the *Policia Nacional Dominicana* into Spanish, if Spanish equivalents could be found.

*June 14th.*—The Military Governor of Santo Domingo left Santo Domingo City on the *Argonne* for the United States. Brigadier General Harry Lee temporarily assumed the duties of Military Governor.

The War Society of the Cruiser and Transport Force, celebrated at Coney Island the fifth anniversary of the sailing of the first naval convoy of the A. E. F. It will be remembered that the Fifth Marines were on board the vessels of the escort.

Flag Day celebrated by Marines at many places. It was observed with elaborate program at the Navy Department.

Washington Chapter No. 3, *Sojourners' Club*, had an important meeting at the *Colonial*. Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune was elected one of the five vice-presidents. Captain Leo D. Hermle was elected treasurer.

*June 15th.*—Colonel Dion Williams and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander S. Williams were graduated from the Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Q. M. Sergeant Thomas West, retired.

Corporal George F. Cole was highly commended by his commanding officer for his unhesitating courage in danger and emergency. Corporal Cole seized a five-gallon gasoline tank from the top of a burning concrete mixer and hurled it away from the fire and then though severely burned, rendered assistance in extinguishing the flames.

About this date the revolutionary motto of the Marines was placed on the drums of the Marines at Quantico. This consisted of a rattlesnake with the motto under it—"Don't Tread on Me."

Between April 10th and June 15th, a total of 120 flights were made between Santo Domingo City and San Pedro de Macoris for the purpose of carrying members of a Court of Inquiry and witnesses.

Mr. Angell, Counsel for the Haitians, started his final argument before Senator McCormick's Committee.

In debate on the Appropriation Bill, Senator Medill McCormick said: "I think that Senators who will study, for example, the report

of the Marine Corps will be perfectly astonished by the distribution of Marines, from Vladivostok, where there are fifteen, to Quantico, where there are 2,500."

Graduating exercises of the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, were held at 10.00 a.m. Diplomas were presented to the following graduates by Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler: *Field Officers' School*: Major Benjamin S. Berry, Major Harold R. Parsons, Major Henry N. Manney, Major Charles F. B. Price, Captain Henry M. Butler, Major Harry O. Smith, Major Charles A. Lutz, Captain William B. Sullivan, Major Walter N. Hill, Major Howard C. Judson, Captain Roy D. Lowell, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Clinton, Captain Lowry B. Stephenson, Lieutenant Colonel Raymond B. Sullivan, Captain Rolland E. Brumbaugh, Major Harold F. Wirgman, Captain Earl H. Jenkins, Major George H. Osterhout, Captain Charles A. E. King, Captain John L. Doxey, Major Arthur J. White, Major John Q. Adams, Captain Maurice S. Berry, Captain John A. Gray. *Company Officers' School*: Captain Louis R. Jones, 1st Lieut. William J. Livingston, 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Bartlett, Captain William C. Byrd, 1st Lieut. Walter E. Bilisoly, 1st Lieut. Lades R. Warriner, Captain Glenn D. Miller, 2nd Lieut. William O. Brice, 1st Lieut. Francis Kane, 2nd Lieut. John R. Streett, 2nd Lieut. Edwin A. Pollock, 2nd Lieut. Randolph McC. Pate, Captain Joseph I. Nettekoven, 1st Lieut. John F. Connaughton, 2nd Lieut. Dudley W. Davis, 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Howard, Captain Ralph G. Anderson, 2nd Lieut. John D. Christian, 2nd Lieut. Cornelius J. Eldridge, 2nd Lieut. Lucian C. Whitaker, 2nd Lieut. Franklin C. Hall. *Basic Course*: 2nd Lieut. Everett H. Clark, 2nd Lieut. Delbert D. Spangler, Marine Gunner John S. McNulty, 2nd Lieut. Augustus W. Cockrell, 2nd Lieut. William W. Davies, Marine Gunner Thomas Quigley, 2nd Lieut. William H. Doyle, 2nd Lieut. Ernest E. Linsert, Marine Gunner William S. Robinson, 2nd Lieut. Lewis A. Hohn, 2nd Lieut. Wallace C. Harding, 2nd Lieut. Bayard L. Bell, 2nd Lieut. Vernon E. Megee, 2nd Lieut. James M. Smith, 2nd Lieut. Harold S. Levis, 2nd Lieut. James G. Hopper, 2nd Lieut. Orin H. Wheeler, Marine Gunner Reginald C. Vardy, Marine Gunner William O. Corbin, 2nd Lieut. Horace C. Busbey, Marine Gunner Augustus O. Halter.

Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, in letters dated June 19th, highly commended the three officers who graduated at the head of the respective courses in the Marine Corps Schools and also Marine Gunner John S. McNulty, the highest Warrant Officer.

*June 16th.*—Mr. Angell concluded his argument before Senator McCormick's Committee.

About this date Senator McCormick's Committee in Haiti and Santo Domingo reported to the Senate.

In the debate on the Appropriation Bill, Senator King stated that he had "two amendments to offer, one to reduce the number of the Marines and the other to limit the appropriation in this respect. That no part of the appropriation shall be employed in maintaining the Marines, either in Haiti or Santo Domingo, beyond the 1st of January of next year." Senator King informed the Senate that he would "offer an amendment reducing the number of Marines to 15,000 and if" he was "defeated in that" he would "offer one reducing the number of Marines to 17,500."

Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, in a plea for a group of reserve naval aviators, said: "Ah, how different it is in the Army, or in the Marine Corps even, a branch of the Navy. \* \* \* The Marine Corps took over its aviators on their records as aviators, without any general examination on military subjects."

*June 17th.*—Second Lieutenant Edward D. Taylor, resigned.

*June 18th.*—Private Robert W. Leake was commended by the Captain of the Yard, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for his vigilance and alertness in discovering a fire at the Navy Yard, preventing a fire that might have been of serious consequence.

*June 19th.*—The following officers were graduated from the Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Majors Ellis B. Miller and William C. Powers.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSES SENATE

Senator King offered the following amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be used for the purpose of maintaining or employing Marines, either officers or enlisted men, in the Republic of Haiti or the Dominican Republic after December 31, 1922."

Senator Borah inquired whether Senator King "is advised at this time whether or not our Marines are still guarding the *White House* at Managua, Nicaragua?" Senator King replied that they were.

Senator King stated that there were 2,291 Marines in Santo Domingo and 1,696 in Haiti, securing his information from the House hearings. Senator Poindexter stated that he was "informed that the number of Marines in Santo Domingo and in Haiti has been



reduced since that time, so that at the present time there are approximately 2,100 in Santo Domingo and approximately 1,300 in Haiti." Senator Borah then delivered a broadside on the subject of our relations with Nicaragua.

Senator Borah insisted that the United States should give Haiti and Santo Domingo a "civil form of government." Senator Sterling asked him how this could be done. Senator Borah said in substance—like the Philippines. Apparently the Congressional Record was "corrected," for this information is not recorded in it. Senator Sterling replied, "I do not know whether we can or not. We hold the Philippines under altogether different conditions. Our interest in Santo Domingo or Haiti is not the same. It is not a parallel case at all."

Senators McCormick, Pomerene (Democrat), Oddie, Sterling, and Poindexter all spoke against the King amendment.

The amendment as it was finally voted upon read as follows:

That no part of said sum shall be used for the purpose of maintaining or employing Marines, either officers or enlisted men, in the Republic of Haiti, or the Dominican Republic, or Nicaragua, after December 31, 1922, except in the event of an uprising in either Republic menacing the lives of citizens of the United States or the lives of subjects of a foreign power or powers friendly to the United States, and then only for the purpose of affording protection to said citizens or subjects.

[It should be noted that China was not included in this amendment.—EDITOR.]

The final vote was: *Yeas*, 9; *Nays*, 43; *Not Voting*, 44. The names of the Senators voting in favor of this first King Amendment were: Borah, Johnson, King, Ladd, La Follette, Norris, Overman, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Arizona).

Senator King then introduced his second Amendment to reduce the appropriation so that 17,500 would be the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps. Senator King stated that "it was my understanding or gentleman's agreement that there should be a ratio between the Marines and the number of enlisted personnel in the Navy of 5 to 1, which would call at this time for 17,500 Marines. \* \* \* It looks as though there is a determination to make the Marine Corps more important than the Army. They have been strongly organized, they have had many friends everywhere, and they have been able to secure

usually what they wanted." The second King amendment was overwhelmingly rejected without a roll call.

Private Ager B. Goodwin attached to the Navy Building Guard Headquarters Marine Corps, pitched a no-hit, no-run, game for the *Leviathans* in the Potomac League against the *Seaman Gunners*.

Marines start move from Quantico for Gettysburg. President reviewed Marines from the South Portico of White House, followed by a parade by Fourth Brigade of Marines at the Ellipse.

*June 21st.*—Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune addressed the graduates of Western High School, Washington, D. C. General Lejeune admonished the graduates to "avoid the path of indolence, idleness and selfishness."

*June 24th.*—Major Chester L. Gawne and Captains Oscar R. Cauldwell, Marion B. Humphrey and Lyle H. Miller graduated from the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

Majors William M. Small and Leon W. Hoyt graduated from the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Marine companies of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions of the New York Naval Militia left their respective stations, New York, Brooklyn, and Rochester, for Wakefield, Mass., under the command of Captain James F. Rorke early in June. They returned to their stations on June 24th.

*June 25th.*—Captain George W. Hamilton in DH4B No. 6157, with Gunnery Sergeant George R. Martin, were killed in an airplane crash at Camp Harding, Gettysburg, Pa.

*June 27th.*—A detachment of *Policias* under Captain G. A. Williams, U.S.M.C., and Lieutenant Luna, P.N.D., had contact with the criminal group of "Dios" Olivoria, consisting of eleven men, at their camp located in Arroya "Diablo," northeast of San Juan. Second Lieutenant Charles A. Ingram, dismissed.

*June 28th.*—Mateo Olivorio, Dominican criminal, son of Dios, surrendered.

*June 30th.*—Marine Corps Recruiting Bureau moved from New York to 1100 So. Broad Street, Philadelphia, during month of May and June. Moving was completed this date.

*July 1st.*—Marines relieved from Azua and Barahona, D. R. First Lieutenant Bruce B. MacArthur, resigned.

Naval Appropriation Bill signed by the President.

The following is the flying time for the ten Marine Corps Avi-

ators having the greatest amount of flying time for the first half of the year 1922:

	Hours
2nd Lt. Christian F. Schilt .....	220.00
2nd Lt. Hayne D. Boyden .....	182.26
Captain Russell A. Presley .....	181.57
Captain Arthur H. Page .....	166.37
1st Lt. Harmon J. Norton .....	147.08
Major Edwin H. Brainard .....	142.50
2nd Lt. Guy B. Hall .....	141.20
2nd Lt. Lawson H. Sanderson .....	139.50
1st Lt. Harold D. Campbell .....	137.15
Captain Robert J. Archibald .....	113.45

The *Globe and Laurel* quoted the following from the *Portsmouth Evening News* (Eng.): "Again in no other Corps, perhaps, whether it be at football or cricket or the sterner game of preparing for wartime eventualities, is there a closer personal touch between officers and men than with the R.M.A." [Royal Marine Artillery.]

The following quotation from the *Globe and Laurel* shows the effort to arrive at a Peace Establishment: "Reduction is now in full swing and more than 100 N.C.O.'s and men a week are being discharged at each Division. So many voluntary applications for discharge under A.F.O. 1359/22 have been received that on 10th June there were vacancies for only 473 more N.C.O.'s and men for discharge under the above-quoted scheme, including 150 Corporals."

Major John J. Dooley, M.C.R., has a very valuable article in the *Infantry Journal* for July, August, and September. It consists of questions and answers on rifle shooting, etc.

The *United States Naval Medical Bulletin* contains two articles of interest to Marines: "Functions and Organization of Medical Corps Units serving with the Marine Corps in the field," by Major S. N. Raynor, U.S.M.C., and "Jonathan Cowdery, Surgeon, U. S. Navy, 1767-1852." This latter article contains interesting information concerning the Tripolitan War and contains lengthy references to the Journal of Private William Ray, a member of the Marine Guard of the *Philadelphia*. This article was continued in the August number.

The annual income of The Marjorie Sterrett Battleship Fund for year ending June 30th awarded. Miss Sterrett is daughter of former Major Sterrett of the Reserves.

*July 4th.*—The 115th Company won the *Davis Cup* in an athletic meet in Dominican Republic by one point, from the 52nd Company.

Colonel Georges A. L. Dumont, French military attaché, presented Major Maurice E. Shearer with a medal of the Legion of Honor, Order of Chevalier, in recognition of Major Shearer's gallant services at Belleau Wood while an officer in the 4th Brigade of Marines. The presentation was made in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the Governor of Pennsylvania and Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune. Colonel Dumont made a graceful speech in which he referred to Major Shearer's conspicuous services during the war, and accompanied the presentation by implanting a hearty kiss on each cheek of the gallant major. A Legion of Honor was also received for Colonel Frederic M. Wise, who was unable to be present.

Lieutenant Colonel Harold C. Reisinger and the officers and men of the Marine Corps in Atlanta, conducted, under the auspices of the Marine Corps, a field day for professional ball players in Atlanta. Mr. R. J. Spiller of the Atlanta Base Ball Company, in a letter dated July 11th, to the Major General Commandant, expressed his appreciation of the action of Colonel Reisinger.

The Marines at Managua, Nicaragua, under Major John Marston, gave a "Fourth of July" celebration for the populace, during the course of which 10,000 to 15,000 persons entered the camp of the Marines. The celebration was the cause of a congratulatory letter addressed to the American Minister by the President of Nicaragua, who, with his Cabinet, attended the fête.

Marines on duty at Peking, China, successfully carried through a long program. Field events, including a donkey polo game, in morning; aquatic sports and baseball in afternoon, and motion pictures, an entertainment and fireworks in evening.

*July 5th.*—The Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, expressed the sincere appreciation of the Peking Missionaries and of the Board of Foreign Missions and commended the services and assistance rendered by Colonel Dunlap, Captain Lott and their force of American Marines in Peking, in extinguishing a fire that had broken out in one of the foreign residences there.

First Lieutenant Kenneth B. Collings, resigned.

*July 8th.*—A detachment of Marines from Brigadier General

Butler's command was present at the unveiling of the Monument at Leesburg, Va., erected in honor of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps dead of Loudoun County, Va.

About this date a special airplane flight was made, Santo Domingo City to Azua, Dominican Republic, for the purpose of bringing a sick enlisted man to the latter city. The man was unconscious when placed in the plane and remained unconscious until after arrival at Azua. He was tied in the cockpit with a sheet.

A farewell reception and dance was given for Lieutenant Colonel William C. Harllee and Mrs. Harllee by the officers of the 15th Regiment, San Pedro de Macoris, when he left for duty in Santo Domingo City.

*July 10th.*—Orders were issued to close down Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard, so far as relates to the repair and supply of vessels. It has been in existence about thirty years. Marine Barracks, however, continued in operation.

*July 11th.*—The second annual meeting of the business organization of the Government was held in the Auditorium of the New National Museum, Washington, D. C. The organization was addressed by the President of the United States and the new Director of the Bureau of the Budget, General Lord. Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, Major General Wendell C. Neville, Brigadier Generals George Richards and Charles L. McCawley, Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Matthews, Majors Russell B. Putnam and Bennet Puryear, Captain Louis J. Hughes, First Lieutenant Spencer N. Phillips, and Mr. William W. Trail, of Headquarters, Marine Corps, among others, were present.

Marine Gunner Edward McEvoy, retired.

*July 14th.*—Bastille Day celebrated by France. Marines in Peking were guests of French Legation. Everyone departed homeward in "good spirits."

*July 15th.*—The Brigade Training Officer, Second Brigade, Dominican Republic, wrote the following letter dated July 17th to the Commanding General: "At the manœuvres conducted by the 52nd Company, 3rd Regiment, on July 15, 1922, the action of the four planes participating was most gratifying. The machine gun fire, reconnaissance and bomb dropping was most efficient, and showed the effect of hard intelligent training. I attribute this fine performance preëminently to Captain Presley, who is untiring in his efforts and most enthusiastic." The Commanding General in-



dorsed this letter congratulating the First Air Squadron "upon its fine performance."

The American Minister to Nicaragua, in a letter to Major John Marston, Commanding the Marine Detachment, American Legation Guard, Managua, expressed his pleasure and appreciation to the officers and men of the Marine detachment for all they had done to bring about the harmonious and friendly relations which so happily exist between the members of the Legation Guard and the citizens of Nicaragua. The Minister enclosed with his letter to Major Marston a letter from the President of the Republic commenting on the spirit of fraternity between the Legation Guard and the citizens of Nicaragua and requested the Minister to extend to Major Marston, and to all the officers and men of the Legation Guard, his warmest congratulations for their efforts in bringing about the close and intimate relations between the respective countries.

Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Marshall, retired.

Gunnery Sergeant James Cahill, retired.

Gunnery Sergeant Arthur J. Rodgers, retired.

Secretary Denby arrives in Peking, China.

July 17th.—Captain Edward H. W. Holt, retired.

July 19th.—Second Lieutenant Bert Van Moss, retired.

Secretary Denby reviewed and inspected Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China.

July 20th.—An editorial in the *Boston Evening Telegram* highly commended Colonel Arthur T. Marix for his interest in the case of Private John Lawhorn.

Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune and Mrs. Lejeune attended dinner given by Secretary of State Hughes in the Pan-American Building in honor of the delegates to the Chilean-Peruvian Conference on the *Tacna-Arica* affair.

July 21st.—Colonel Charles C. Carpenter arrived at Santo Domingo City on the S. S. *Huron* to take command of the Third Regiment. Colonel Carpenter was relieved in the Eastern District by Major Benjamin S. Berry.

July 22nd.—The Military Governor of Santo Domingo returned to Santo Domingo City from the United States.

At a meeting of the members of the Retired Officers' Association residing in the vicinity of San Francisco at the San Francisco Commercial Club, a new constitution and by-laws were adopted. The name of the organization was changed to "The Retired Officers'

Association." Officers retired from the Navy and the Marine Corps were made eligible for membership.

*July 24th.*—The Military Governor of Santo Domingo having returned, Brigadier General Harry Lee was this day relieved of duty as Acting Military Governor of Santo Domingo.

First Lieutenant Harry E. Horner, dismissed.

*July 25th.*—Captain George F. Smithson, resigned.

*July 26th.*—The following-named men were commended by the Officer in Charge of Recruiting for their excellent work performed on recruiting duty during the month of July: Sergeants Edward H. Dezendorf, Birger F. Westergard, Alfred B. Mergenthal, James M. Moon, Leonard Bostrom, Boykin W. Craft, William F. Tighe, William T. Mitchell, Herman D. Roster, Harry S. Remington, Barton W. Stone, William W. Conway, Fred J. Oberthead, David Gibson, Peter Schuster, Louis L. Walker, Benjamin T. Sayers, LeRoy Darcey, Anstey A. Cranston, Daniel J. Daniel, William E. Koomer, Martin J. Romer, James W. Malin, Vincent De Quinn, Frank Hodges, Fred H. Kelley, Joseph A. Roesch, Peter J. Schmid, and Earl B. Lamerand.

*July 27th.*—Marines at Nicaragua held target practice with two 3-inch field pieces on the lake front. Fifty-four shells fired at an 8' x 12' target at a range of 1575 yards.

*July 28th.*—Two hundred and fifty Marines desiring service in the Far East extended their enlistments and were transferred from Quantico to Mare Island, Cal., for further transfer to the different Asiatic Stations.

Sergeant F. W. Hopkins is one of the seven contributing editors on the staff of the *Pearl Harbor Weekly*.

*July 29th.*—Mr. Sumner Wells, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and High Commissioner of the United States, arrived at Santo Domingo City at noon on the *Nokomis*. Military honors were rendered on his arrival and the Military Governor and the Commanding General with their respective staffs received him on the dock.

In A. P. Taylor's book "Under Hawaiian Skies" we find reference to certain well-known officers in the days of King Kalakaua, as follows: "but in 1889 he was dapper Lieut. 'Georgie' Barnett of the old wooden man-of-war *Iroquois*."—"and Majors 'Tippy' Kane and 'Dearie' Miller, dashing blades of the Marine

Corps."—"in those days when the Marine officers were described as 'very gay fellows.'"

*July 30th.*—The *Illinois*, on which a Marine Guard composed of Marine Reserves was serving, arrived back at New York City after a cruise to Bermuda. Captain James F. Rorke, organized the guard at New York and the following men were on its roster: Sergeant James A. Kane, Corporals Thomas A. Moore and Edward F. Doyle, and Privates Arthur J. Morrissey, Leon A. Perraud, Warner L. Baldwin, Jesse W. Baldwin, William J. Biegle, Julius A. Distel, William J. Maher, John F. Nilan, John T. McManamy, Henry M. Searle, James F. Flanagan, Kenneth R. Doran, George F. Doran, John B. Heieck, Bertram W. McLellan, John E. Stanton, Wallace W. Taylor, Frank X. Matuszowski. The *Illinois* sailed from New York on July 16th accompanied by Eagle boats Nos. 9, 54 and 59. Nothing unusual happened until 150 miles off the Virginia coasts on the night of the 19th when the squadron ran into a severe storm which caused Eagle Boats Nos. 9 and 59 to return to the coast. Eagle Boat No. 54 was disabled and things looked serious while the *Illinois* tried for twenty-four hours to pick her up. "During the excitement the Marines played a conspicuous part in keeping order among the many inexperienced seamen." With the Eagle No. 54 safely in tow the U. S. S. *Owl* towards Norfolk, the *Illinois* proceeded to Bermuda, arriving there the 25th. The Marines, in two parties, were given liberty for two days. Some of the Marines were part of the Beach Patrol and performed that duty in a creditable manner. The *Illinois* sailed from Bermuda on July 27th and arrived at New York, the 30th.

Article in *Washington Star* entitled "American Navy opens Peking Radio Station," by Commander Stanford C. Hooper, U.S.N. This station was established in 1912 and not shortly after 1900 as stated in article which reads in part as follows: "This station has since been kept in operation day and night by members of the Marine Detachment who guard the American Legation situated within the walls of the Legation Compound."

*The Legation Guard News* issued first number at Peking, China.

*July 31st.*—First Lieutenant Basil H. Pollitt, resigned.

About this date the following appeared in the *London Truth*: "An interesting point in connection with the numbers likely to be finally approved for the personnel of the American Navy is the proportion of 19,500 Marines to 86,000 'Navy,' which is con-

siderably higher than in our own service. Presumably this is because American Marines do a good deal of oversea garrison work, besides serving at sea. While I should be the last to advocate a system under which our Marine forces, like the French, should cease to serve at sea, I cannot but think that our old friends Efficiency and Economy would both be promoted if we followed the American plan and substituted Marines for soldiers in some of our outlying garrisons, especially those maintained for purely naval reasons."

*August 1st.*—Reorganization of 2nd Brigade in Dominican Republic. Third and 15th Regiments disbanded and 1st Regiment organized. The 2nd Brigade thus consists of the 1st and 4th Regiments, and Observation Squadron No. 1.

*Fifteenth Regiment News Letter* discontinued. The *Globe and Anchor* of the Third Regiment became the *First Regiment Globe and Anchor*.

Article by Commander Reuben B. Coffey, U.S.N., in *Naval Institute*—"A Brief History of the Intervention in Haiti."

The following editorial appears in the *Globe and Laurel* of the British Marines: "We record in this number several notable successes to the credit of the Corps.

"At Bisley the Corps VII won the United Service Cup by three points after a hard struggle with the Army, while Armr. Sergt. G. R. King, who retired from the R. M. A. last year, tied for the King's Prize with Lieutenant Colonel Marchmont, the leader of the Territorial VIII, and only lost the tie-shoot by one point. Teams from the Divisions won at least four of the most eagerly contested competitions and have been second or third in several other important events.

"A Corps cricket week has been held this year for the first time within the memory of most of us and has been a great success in every way. We won both our matches, and Lord Dartmouth's kind appreciation of the efforts of the Chatham Officers to entertain the I. Zingari team will give as much pleasure to our readers as the victory over his team. It is even possible that these efforts may have contributed to the result!

"In the Naval and Marine Athletic Championships at Portsmouth six events were won by Marines, three of which fell to Musn. Dacombe. Finally the combined bands of three of our Divisions under the direction of the three brothers O'Donnell gave two concerts in Glasgow which were each attended by 40,000 people.

"We heartily congratulate all concerned on these achievements in so many fields, which show that we can still hold our own, even with reduced numbers."

*August 2nd.*—The following program of an aerial exhibition was carried out at Bowen Field, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, by the Fourth Air Squadron:

1. Formation Flight by DH4B's, Pilots, Major Rowell, Lts. Hall and Plachta.
2. Landing with Ambulance Plane, Patient transferred to Automobile ambulance. Captain R. J. Archibald.
3. Radio Communication with plane in Air—Lieut. Plachta.
4. Ordnance Plane making practice bombing and gunnery flight. Lieut. Palmer.
5. Parachute jumping. Captain R. J. Archibald.
6. Two JN planes giving exhibition dog-fight and stunting—Major Rowell, Lieutenant Hall.
7. A Reception followed by inspection of Bowen Field.

Two thousand people were present at the exhibition, including the High Commissioner, the President of Haiti and his Cabinet, the Brigade Commander, the Chief Justice, the Chief of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti and Chief of the Engineers and Sanitary Service and the Mayor of Port-au-Prince.

Colonel Theodore P. Kane, commanding First Brigade, on August 3rd commended the Commanding Officer, Fourth Air Squadron, "for the most creditable and interesting exhibition," which "indicated a high degree of team work, training and organization."

*August 3rd.*—Colonel Georges A. L. Dumont, military attaché of the French Embassy, entertained at luncheon in Washington, when his guests were asked to meet his aeronautical assistant, Captain Georges Thenault. Among the other guests was Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Turner.

Chief of Naval Operations approved recommendations of the Major General Commandant concerning the "Aeronautic Organization of the Marine Corps," made on July 20th and approved, recommended by the Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics on July 31st. The name of the aviation forces at Quantico was authorized to be "First Aviation Group." In Santo Domingo the air forces was designated "Observation Squadron No. One"; in Haiti, "Observation Squadron No. Two"; and in Guam, "Scouting Squadron No. One."

#### NEW PROCLAMATION IN HAITI

*August 4th.*—Brigadier General John A. Russell, American High Commissioner to the Republic of Haiti, published the following proclamation "to all inhabitants":



It has been brought to my notice that a very active campaign has been inaugurated by certain persons directed against the officials of the Haitian Government and the development work being undertaken by said Government.

Such agitation is a menace to the condition of law and order that now prevails, tends to undermine the authority of the officials of the Haitian Government, and looks to the destruction of the constitutional government, leading to anarchy with the possible consequent destruction of property and life and prolonged misery for the Haitian People.

The United States Forces in Haiti are engaged in aiding and supporting the constitutional government of Haiti and are required by treaty obligations to maintain the tranquility of the Republic.

Your attention is therefore directed to the proclamation of May 26, 1921, and especially to that portion of it which refers to propaganda of an incendiary nature attacking the President of Haiti or officials of the Haitian Government.

*August 5th.*—Captains G. W. Martin and J. P. Mulcahy, in a deHaviland plane, flew from Quantico, Va., to Mineola, N. Y., on August 5th, and the next day to Framingham, Mass. They returned to the naval air station, Anacostia, D. C., on August 9th, in three hours and fifty-five minutes' flying time, not including a thirty-five-minute stop at Mineola to re-gas.

Major General Commandant Lejeune inspected and reviewed at Philadelphia, Pa., the Battalion of 7 officers and 158 picked men, selected to proceed to the Brazilian Centennial Exhibition. The officers were as follows: Major Randolph Coyle, Captains Lemuel C. Shepherd and Lee W. Wright, 1st Lieutenants Joseph F. Burke and Herman H. Hanneken, 2nd Lieutenant Andre V. Cherbonnier and Lieutenant Dwight Dickenson, Jr., M.C., U.S.N. On June 27th, orders were issued for the organizing of this detachment for duty at the Brazilian Exposition, to be known as the "Marine Detachment, Sixth Regiment, Brazilian Exposition, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil." On July 29th, Major Randolph Coyle received orders to command this detachment which was made up from the 83rd Company, Sixth Regiment, 158 strong. The Sixth Regiment Band accompanied the

detachment. The detachment sailed on board the *Antares* from Philadelphia on August 5, 1922, for Norfolk. Here they boarded the U. S. S. *Nevada* and proceeded to Rio de Janeiro.

*August 7th.*—That every reasonable American appreciates the necessity of maintaining a sufficient military organization for the protection of the United States was the opinion expressed by Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, in a talk on the history of the Marines before members of the Civitan Club at the New City Club, Washington. "None are more desirous of peace than those who have experienced the horrors of war," declared the Commandant. "But common sense and close study of the aftermath of all great wars teach us, especially in these unsettled times, that total abolition of military force would not only be foolhardy, but suicidal to the United States."

*August 8th.*—The Marine Team of the Washington, D. C., Government Base Ball League finished second. The Marines won the first half of the season's series and the General Accounting Office won the second half. In the play-off the Marines lost the first two games out of a three-game series.

*August 11th.*—First Lieutenant Harold F. Swindler, resigned.

*August 12th.*—Brigadier General Milton A. Reckord, Maryland National Guard, in a letter to Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, expressed his appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Quantico post during the encampment of the Maryland National Guard for the year 1922. General Reckord also spoke of his appreciation of the work rendered by Captain Victor F. Bleasdale and First Lieutenant John A. McShane.

*August 14th.*—Mare Island Marines won the *Leatherneck* championship of the Pacific Coast when they won the deciding game of a series with *San Diego*, played in the San Diego municipal stadium. Score, 8-4.

*August 15th.*—By Executive Order the Military Governor of the Dominican Republic designated this date "as a holiday at the Capital of the Republic," in view of the fact that "the solemnity with which the Church and the Dominican people" proposed "to celebrate the Coronation of the *Virgen de la Altagracia*," and of the fact that this required "no labor be performed at the Capital" on that day.

*August 16th.*—By Executive Order the Military Governor of

the Dominican Republic appropriated the sum of \$1,080.00 "for the celebration of Restoration Day, August 16, 1922."

Sergeant Major William J. Geary, who was killed in the Battle of Belleau Wood, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

*August 17th.*—Captain James F. Robertson, died.

The new *Marine Corps Manual*, approved December 31, 1921, was issued about this date.

*August 18th.*—Marine Detachment at Cable Station, Otter Cliffs, Me., withdrawn.

*August 19th.*—The United Services of New England closed its four days' tournament at the Bay State Military Rifle Range, Wakefield, Mass. First Sergeant Nolan Tillman won the *Lyman Match*, 200 yards rapid fire, with a score of 50-50-50-50, from 95 entries. Other Marines finished in 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 13th places. Private Grady L. Sharp took second place in the *Mackenzie Match*, 600 yards, with a score of 50 plus 2. Other Marines finished 3rd, 4th, 9th, 11th, 12th and 14th. Sergeant John R. Weir won the *Phelan Match*, 300 yards rapid fire, with a score of 50-50-50-49. Other Marines finished in 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 12th and 13th places. In the *Lynch Match*, 100 yards, Private Alfred G. Cahall finished second with a score of 49, the same as the winner, but Cahall lost in the shoot-off. Nine other Marines finished within the fifteen receiving prizes. The 1st Marine Corps Team won the *Hayden All-America Team Match* with a score of 2,809. The Second Marine Corps Team finished second with a score of 2,796. The 3rd Marine Corps Team finished 4th. The First Team was composed of Cpl. S. L. Stephenson, Sgt. Edgar J. Doyle, Cpl. G. R. Lee, Pvt. R. O. Coulter, Capt. W. W. Ashurst, 1st Sgt. Nolan Tillman, Sgt. T. J. Jones, Cpl. J. R. Tucker, Pvt. 1st Cl. J. V. Alexander, Pvt. 1st Cl. E. J. Nelson. The Second Team was composed of 2nd Lt. P. E. Conradt, Sgt. S. J. Dickerson, Cpl. J. W. Johnson, Sgt. J. R. Weir, Cpl. A. W. Carlson, Cpl. S. A. Moraski, Sgt. E. F. Holshauer, Cpl. A. O. Coppage, Pvt. 1st Cl. W. F. Pulver, and Cpl. L. D. Wilson. The Third Team was composed of 1st Lt. W. J. Whaling, Sgt. A. F. Frederick, Cpl. G. D. White, Pvt. G. L. Sharp, Sgt. J. W. Adkins, Sgt. E. S. Stake, Sgt. T. H. Hasbrouch, Sgt. C. A. Lonkey, Pvt. A. G. Cahall, and Sgt. J. C. Stafford.

Captain William W. Ashurst, Sergeant Charles C. Stanfield,

Sergeant Chester A. Lonkey finished 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, in the *Beach Snipers' Match* at 200 yards at Wakefield, Mass. The first two named had a score of 10 plus 9, while the later had 10 plus 8.

In the *Pfaff Team "Snipers' Match"* at Wakefield, Marine Corps Team No. 4 won with a score of 64, followed in the order named by the Marine Corps 6th Team and Marine Corps 2nd Team.

In the *Esterbrook Pistol Match*, Sergeant William Hodge finished in second place with a score of 255. The 1st Marine Corps Team won the *Bridham Team Pistol Match* with a score of 1256. The Marine Corps 2nd Team finished in second place.

Sergeant Albert F. Frederick took second place in the *Ratigan Match*, 200 yards slow-fire with a score of 47. Other Marines finished 3rd, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 14th. Sergeant Ernest S. Stake won the *Campbell Match*, 300 yards slow-fire, with score of 50 plus 38. Other Marines finished 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th. Sergeant Thomas J. Jones won the *Cummings Match*, 500 yards rapid-fire with a score of 50 plus 9. Other Marines finished 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th. The *Marine Corps Long-range Match*, 600 and 1000 yards, was won by Captain William W. Ashurst and 1st Sgt. Nolan Tillman with a score of 98-95. Total, 193. Marine Teams also followed in second and third places.

#### CONVENTION SIGNED ON "TACOMA" BY NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS

*August 20th.*—A convention of vital importance to Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, was signed on board the *Tacoma*. First Lieutenant George W. Shearer commands the Marines of the *Tacoma*.

Twenty-one candidates for commissions reported to the Candidates' School at the Washington Barracks. The class work began the next day with twenty-one members. With detachments and additions there were twenty-five in the class on September 1st.

#### THE MARINES AT TEAPOT DOME

Captain George K. Shuler received orders on July 29, 1922, to proceed with four enlisted men to Teapot Dome, Wyoming, and on the same date received a "Letter of Instructions" that stated that the purpose of the expedition was "the ejection of certain trespassers on the Navy Petroleum Reservation No. 3 at Teapot Dome, Wyoming."

He left Washington on July 30th, arrived at Casper, Wyo., August 2nd, where First Sergeant Harry P. Button, Gunnery Ser-

geant Ollie V. Cooper, Sergeant Alfred E. Boren and Corporal Victor Porkalob from the Washington, D. C., Barracks, reported to him. By 9.50 a.m., August 2nd, when Captain Shuler arrived at Teapot Dome, there had joined him eight civilians, representing various departments of the government. Captain Shuler executed his mission and was back in Washington on August 20th.

*August 21st.*—Scout Jack Slattery, in the *Boston Post*, wrote up the baseball team of the Boston Barracks. Among other things, Mr. Slattery published the last verse of our hymn, and then said:

That song is dear to the heart of every Leatherneck because it bespeaks the spirit of the Corps. They are a cocky crew, but where they make the rest of the world love it, is that they usually have the stuff to back up what they start. This is no effort to open up that former indoor sport of the A. E. F.—a debate upon the question "Who won the war?" It's just a simple statement to the effect that when the Marines announce that they're starting something it's always safe to lay your money on the long end.

Second Lieutenant James E. Whitmire, resigned.

*August 23rd.*—Twenty Marines transferred from Quantico to Sea Girt, N. J., to act as markers in rifle competition.

The United States Rifle Team which will represent this country in the international matches at Milan, Italy, sailed for France from New York. The team includes Major W. T. Waller, Jr., U.S.M.C., in charge of the team; Captain Joseph Jackson, Marine Gunner C. A. Lloyd, and Sergeant Morris Fisher.

*August 29th.*—Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, accompanied by his aide, Captain R. L. Montague, left Washington August 24th, arrived at Charlottesville, Va., same date, where General Lejeune made an address at a dinner given in his honor by the Kiwanians of Charlottesville. The next day General Lejeune made a brief address before the Virginia State Convention of the American Legion, visited the University of Virginia, and at Monticello placed a wreath upon the grave of Thomas Jefferson. On the 25th General Lejeune attended a dinner at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, given him by a few of the former officers of the Second Division and their families. After dinner he visited the Country Club and called at the homes of several Marines who had been killed in France. On the 26th, General Lejeune was present at a dance and reception given by the Commanding General, Brigadier General Eli K. Cole, and officers



of Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C. The following day he inspected the Receiving Barracks, Training Station, Rifle Range, Main Station and Naval Prison. On the 28th, General Lejeune held a review and inspection and watched the recruits drill. He arrived back in Washington on the 29th at 8.45 a.m.

*August 31st.*—Captain John M. Arthur, appointed Aide de Camp to the Major General Commandant relieving Captain Lemuel C. Shepherd, who was detached for duty with the Brazilian Battalion.

An editorial in the *Washington Post*, headed "Guarding the Mails," read in part as follows: "So serious did the situation become that the Postmaster General asked and obtained the services of the Marines as guardians of the mails in transit. The results were excellent, for the Marines are courageous and determined and quick in action, and any robber who faced one of them knew that he would get short shrift."

Gunnery Sergeant Neil P. Dwyer, retired.

*September 1st.*—In the midst of target practice and competition season it is of interest to know that the Marines are represented on all the important boards and committees. Two of the Assistant Executive Officers of the National Matches and Civilian Training Camps for 1922 are Major William W. Buckley; and Major J. J. Dooley of the Reserves. Majors Buckley and Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., are members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the United States. Majors Buckley and Waller are members of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association. Directors of the Association are: Lieutenant Colonel William C. Harllee (life), Major J. J. Dooley, Reserves (life), and Major Calvin B. Matthews, Major L. W. T. Waller, Jr., Major W. W. Buckley, and Captains H. L. Smith and George K. Shuler.

*Infantry Journal* contains an interesting article, "Marine Corps Manœuvres," by Major E. W. Fales, U.S.A. Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Wagner calls for a chapter in Field Service Regulations on "Jungle Warfare."

*September 2nd.*—The Judge Advocate General of the Navy and Mrs. Latimer have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to First Lieutenant Robert C. Thaxton, U.S.M.C.

*September 5th.*—*Nevada* and *Maryland* arrived at Rio Janiero. Major Coyles' Battalion was on the *Nevada*. The American Mission to the Brazilian Centennial Exposition is transferred from the *Pan-*

*America* to the *Maryland*. The Marine officers of these two ships are: *Maryland*, Captain Clyde H. Metcalf and Second Lieutenant Ronald A. Boone; *Nevada*, Captain Louis S. Davis and First Lieutenant Lester E. Power.

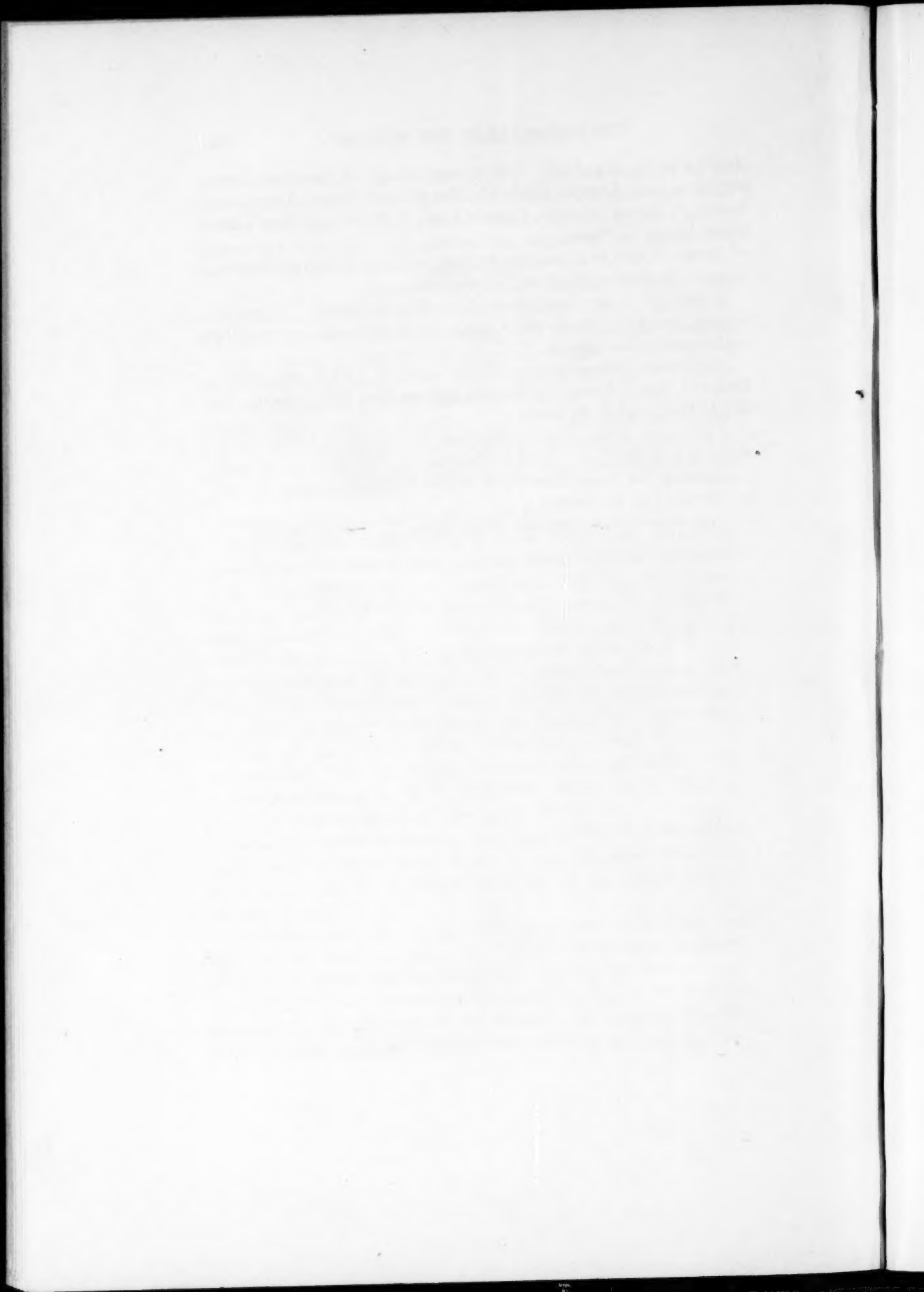
Orders issued to *Chaumont* to land remains of Michel Orestes, former President of Haiti at Port-au-Prince.

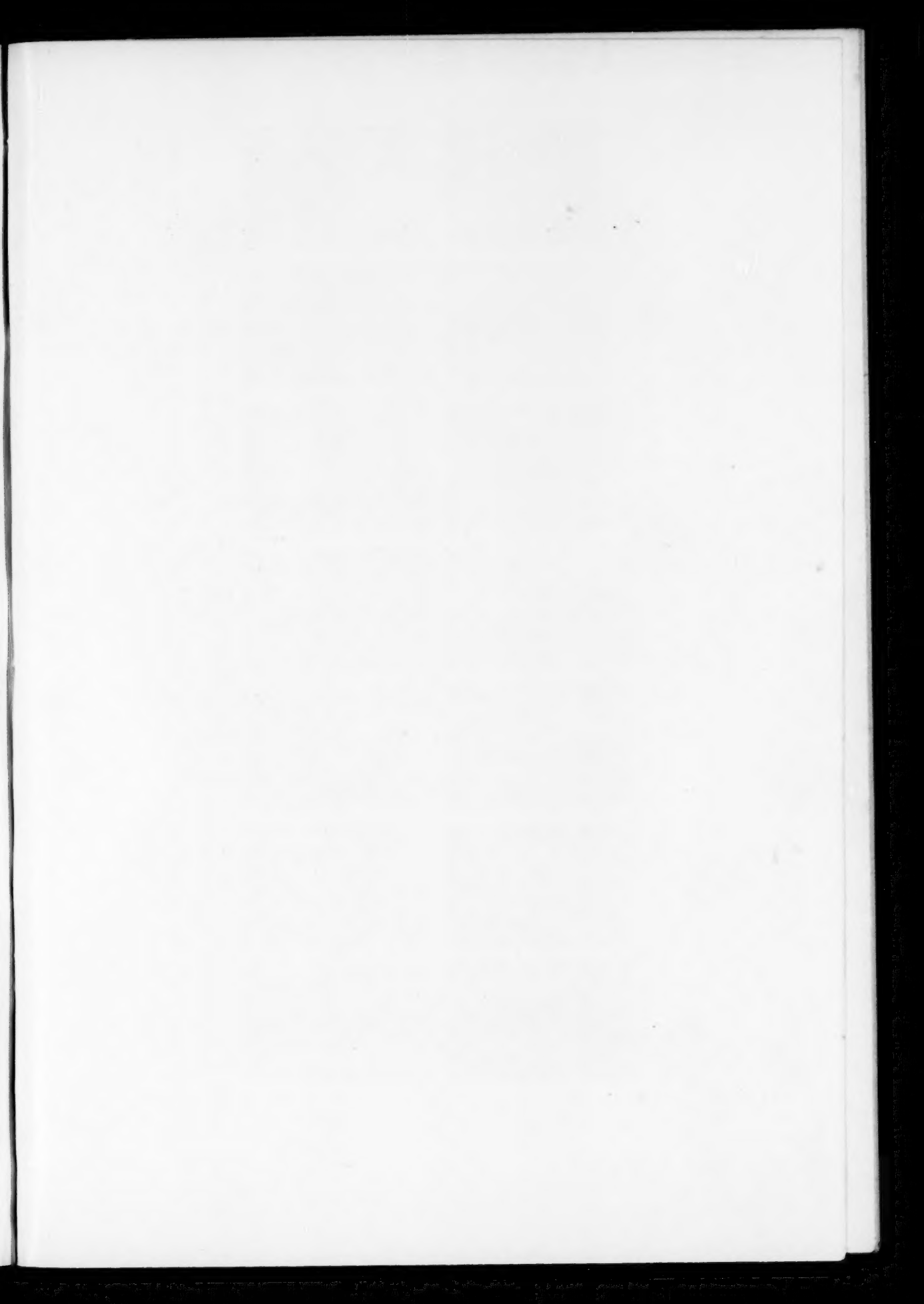
*September 6th.*—Lafayette's Birthday celebrated. Brigadier General George Richards and Captain John H. Craige assisted the celebration in Washington, D. C.

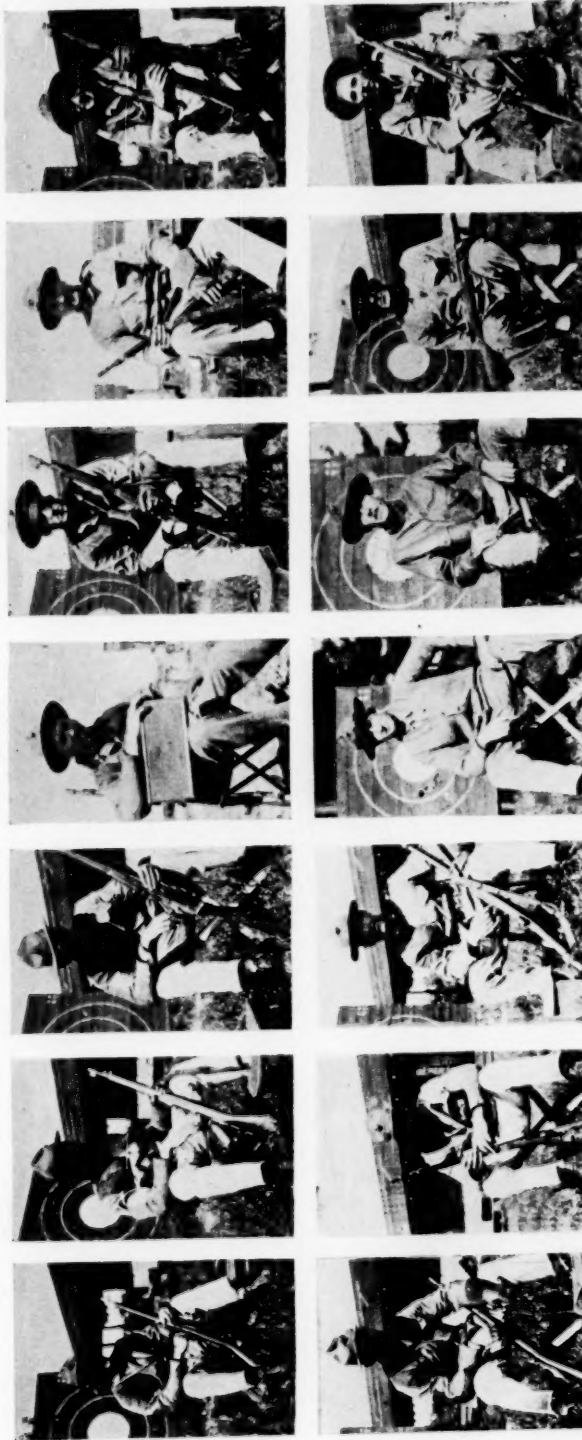
*September 10th.*—Sergeant Major John H. Quick, who won a Medal of Honor during the Spanish War and the D.S.C. during the World War, died in St. Louis.

*September 12th.*—The Chamberlain Inquiry by a Senate Committee is still going on. Captain Clarence M. Ruffner, who has been representing the Navy Department at this inquiry, has been relieved by Captain Leo D. Hermle.

*September 15th.*—Sergeant Major James L. Feeney, retired.







# U. S. MARINE CORPS NATIONAL RIFLE TEAM, 1922

BOTTOM ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: SGT. EDGAR J. DOYLE, CPL. WILLIAM F. PULVER, CAPT. WILLIAM W. ASHURST, CAPT. AUGUSTUS B. HALE, MAJOR RALPH S. KEYSER, 1ST. SGT. NOLAN TILLMAN, PVT. JAMES V. ALEXANDER.

TOP ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: SGT. GEORGE B. LEE, SGT. SPENCER L. STEPHENSON, CPL. JAMES R. TUCKER, CPL. GRADY L. SHARP, PFC EMIL J. BLADE, SGT. ALBERT F. FREDERICK.